

Mr. Hallett

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*Mr. Bowler M.A.
Please accept
my best regards*

Borough and Port Sanitary Authority
of Lowestoft

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

AND

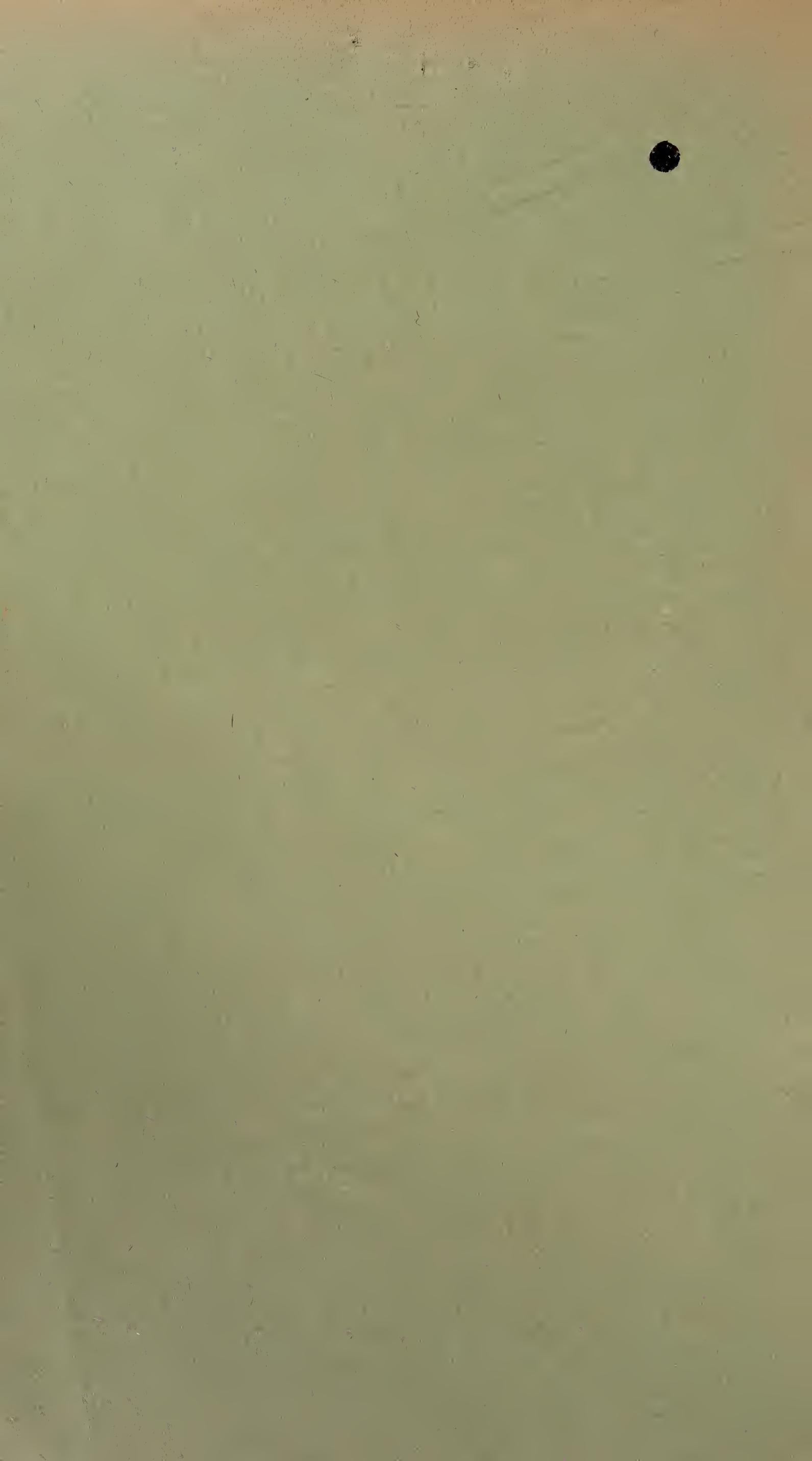
PORt SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

FOR THE YEAR

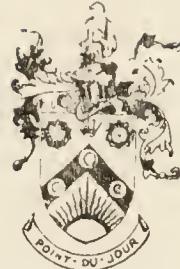
1936

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LOWESTOFT :

Flood & Son, Ltd., The Borough Press



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of Lowestoft

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Medical Officer of Health
ON THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH
AND
PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION
FOR THE YEAR
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A) MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1936.

His Worship the Mayor: COUNCILLOR WILLIAM SMITH, J.P., F.S.A.A.

Deputy Mayor: Alderman MAJOR S. W. HUMPHERY, T.D., J.P.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor H. S. COPEMAN.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Dr. J. C. MEAD, J.P.

Aldermen:

A. B. CAPPS, J.P.

A. EVANS, J.P.
F. LARKE.

Mrs. G. M. HARRIS, J.P.

Councillors:

W. ALLERTON

F. S. AYERS

Dr. H. C. BARRACLOUGH

C. F. J. BLYTH

W. BUCKLEY

S. E. CLARKE

W. J. CROFT

P. GREASLEY

G. T. HUME

J. KNIGHTS-JONES

W. MOBBS

H. SAMUEL

G. F. SPASHETT, J.P.

G. L. TALBOT

J. W. WOODROW

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor: Councillor WILLIAM SMITH, J.P.

Chairman: Mrs. Alderman HARRIS, J.P.

Mr. Alderman EVANS, J.P.	Mr. Councillor H. COPEMAN	Mrs. G. T. ATKINSON
Mr. Councillor ALLERTON	" " G. T. HUME "	H. W. BAYFIELD
" " F. S. AYERS	" " J. K. JONES "	W. BUCKLEY
" " Dr. BARRACLOUGH	" " Dr. J. C. MEAD J.P.,	A. EVANS
" " S. E. CLARKE	" " W. MOBBS	W. E. HOLLOWELL
	" " G. F. SPASHETT, J.P.	
	" " J. W. WOODROW	

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor: Councillor WILLIAM SMITH, J.P.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor H. COPEMAN

Mr. Alderman A. B. CAPPS, J.P.

Mr. Alderman F. LARKE.

Councillors:

Dr. H. C. BARRACLOUGH

H. S. COPEMAN

Dr. J. C. MEAD, J.P.

G. F. SPASHETT, J.P.

JOINT SMALLPOX AND QUARANTINE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor: Councillor WILLIAM SMITH, J.P.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor G. F. SPASHETT, J.P.

Councillor Dr. H. C. BARRACLOUGH

Mr. Alderman F. LARKE

Rev. S. R. BONSEY

Mr. J. SLATER

Mr. Councillor H. S. COPEMAN.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital, also School Medical Officer.

STUART F. ALLISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health for General Sanitary Administration and Isolation Hospital and Deputy Port Medical Officer.

LAURENCE GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare, also Assistant School Medical Officer.

SYBIL O. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

A. GREENE, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Part-time).

Consultant for Maternity and Child Welfare

MICHAEL W. BULMAN, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., M.C.O.G.

Dental Surgeons :

L A. SEWELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part time) Until 31/3/36
 P. J. BURTON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Part-time).
 C. L. DAWSON, L.D.S. (Whole-time) from 1/4/36.

Medical Officers under Poor Law Acts and Public Vaccinators.

D. W. BOSWELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 H. C. BARRACLOUGH, B.A. M.B., B.Ch. (Cam.)

Public Analyst :

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C.

Veterinary Surgeon :

J. M. CURRIE, M.R.C.V.S.

Pathological Laboratories :

CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, LONDON, W.C.2.
 COUNTY LABORATORY, IPSWICH.
 BOROUGH LABORATORY, ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. ISHERWOOD, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Sanitary Inspectors :

G. CUNLIFFE, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspector. (Until 31/3/36)
 WM. HAWORTH, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspector.
 R. F. KNOWLES, A.R.S.I., (Until Sept. 1936).
 L. C. CORLETT, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat Inspector (Appointed April, 1936)

Health Visitors :

MRS. E. WHITROD (b) (c)
 Miss C. UNDERWOOD (a) (b) (Retired August, 1936)
 Miss W. LARGE (b) (d)
 Miss M. SHIPPERBOTTOM (b) (c)
 Miss A. ARBON (b) (c) (e). Miss W. IRWIN (b) (c) (d) (e)
 (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate. (b) State Certified Midwife. (c) General
 Hospital Certificate. (d) Fever Training. (e) New Health Visitors Certificate.
 (f) Diploma of Nursing.

Matron (Borough Isolation Hospital).

MISS D. P. FENN

Chief Clerk:

MISS C. E. ABBOTT.

Clerks :

MISS D. GOULD BY
 MISS E. LONG
 MISS N. TURRELL.

R. P. LONG
 F. W. BUCKLEY
 R. TURNER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
LOWESTOFT.

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To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Lowestoft.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the vital statistics and work of the Public Health Department for the year 1936. There is included a statement on the sanitary circumstances of the Borough by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Vital Statistics. The Registrar General's estimated figure for the population of the Borough continued unchanged at 44,830. There was a further reduction in the birth rate from 14.4 to 14.07, and a slight rise in the death rate from 10.6 to 11.2 (England and Wales 12.1), probably due to an ageing of the general population from the fall in birth rate of recent years, as there were no causes of excessive mortality in operation. There was a rise in the infantile mortality rate to 44.3 per 1,000, due wholly to an increase in neo-natal deaths (i.e. deaths under 4 weeks). The rate however continued to compare favourably with that for England and Wales of 59.

Epidemiology. There were no epidemics of note in the borough during the year, and the commoner infectious diseases continued of low incidence and mild type.

Ministry of Health Survey. Early in the year the Health Department was visited by one of the Medical Officers of the Ministry of Health for the purposes of carrying out a general survey of the Public Health Services of the Council. The Minister, on receipt of this report, communicated his judgment that a reasonable standard of efficiency and progress was being maintained. At the same time, he indicated where, in certain respects, the various services were capable of improvement. The Council and its Officers gave careful considerations to these suggestions and full steps were taken to bring the various improvements into operation.

Maternity and Child Welfare. With increasing attendances, antenatal clinic sessions are now held once weekly. A new combined clinic for child welfare and school services is in process of erection at Southwell Road to serve the southern section of the town.

Housing. Considerable progress was made during the year in connection with housing. Sixteen clearance orders and five compulsory purchase orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Health after an enquiry into each case, these involved 94 houses occupied by 316 persons; this it will be appreciated has entailed a considerable amount of work. Some difficulty has been experienced in the re-housing of persons to be displaced owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites. A Joint Committee of the General Purposes and Health Committees was appointed to go into this question.

Overcrowding. The duties imposed by the Housing Act, 1935 with reference to overcrowding imposed considerable additional work on the department. The report was completed by the end of March and the necessary information furnished to the Ministry as required by the Act.

Redevelopment Area. Early in the year the Committee had under consideration the question of declaring the Beach Area to be a Redevelopment Scheme. This course was finally adopted.

The work of the Health Committee was unfortunately interrupted by the regrettable loss of its Chairman, Mr. Councillor H. S. Copeman, whose death occurred in November of the year.

Thanks are again due to the Chairmen and Members of the Committees associated with the Health Department and to the willing assistance afforded by Voluntary Helpers at the Clinics. All the members of the Staff have continued to give competent and loyal service.

This report, though compiled in part by my predecessor, who was responsible for the whole work of the year, was completed by me owing to his vacating office prior to the receipt of the Registrar General's statistics for the Borough. The work has afforded me an excellent opportunity to become familiar with the sanitary circumstances of the Town and the operation of the various health services coming under my charge.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentleman,
Your obedient Servant,
VICTOR R. WALKER,
Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (including foreshore)	(Acres)	5,495
Population (Census 1931)		41,768
Population (estimated 1936 by Registrar General)		44,830
Density of Population per acre		9.3
Number of structurally separate sets of premises (Census 1931)		9,870
Number of structurally separate sets of premises (December 1936)		11,405
Rateable value	£	246,977
Sum represented by a penny rate	£	942
Total Rate	14/- (168 pence per £)	

2. FACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	313	294	607
Illegitimate	13	11	24

Birth Rate (live births) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.. 14.07

Birth Rate (live births)—England and Wales 14.8
122 Great Towns 14.9
143 Smaller Towns 15.0

Still Births :— Male—13 Female—16 Total—29

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 43.9

Deaths :— Male—260 Female—246 Total—506

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.2

Death Rate—England and Wales 12.1
122 Great Towns 12.3
143 Smaller Towns 11.5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis 2
Other Puerperal Causes.. .. 2 Total .. 4
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 6.0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births 44.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 44.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 41.6

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 70

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 1

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 1

Physical Features and Climate, etc.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Borough of Lowestoft is in Lat. $52^{\circ} 30' N.$ and Long. $1^{\circ} 45' E.$ and was incorporated on the 29th August, 1885.

The Borough stands on the most easterly point in the British Isles, receiving a large amount of sunshine and a very small rainfall. It is divided into two portions by the harbour, which is spanned by a double thoroughfare swing bridge, from which it rises at each end with natural cliffs, the height at the north end being 85 feet above the sea-level, at the south end slightly less.

The town has a sea frontage of four and a half miles, and there are some fine open spaces ; the North and South Beaches ; the Denes, which is an enormous track of land between the North Cliffs and the Beach, of sandy nature covered with a fine turf, which is spaced with bracken, heather and gorse ; the Belle Vue Park ; the Sparrow's Nest Park ; the Kensington Gardens, and the Normanston Park Estate in the west of the Borough ; the Nicholas Everitt Park in Oulton Broad.

CLIMATE.

From its position the town is naturally exposed to the easterly winds, but, speaking generally, the climate is good. The Meteorological Records show that we enjoy a large proportion of sunshine, and a very small rainfall throughout the whole period of the year.

There is an almost complete absence of fog, and there is but little atmospheric pollution, while the bright sunshine and the possibility of being continuously in the open air renders the town a most suitable resort, especially for invalids and young children. The constantly increasing influx of visitors shows that Lowestoft is every year becoming more and more popular as a health resort.

Belo At give a summary of the meteorological readings for the year 1936, for which I am indebted to the Meteorological Observer.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Rainfall .. . . . .	..	23.0 inches
Highest recorded Barometric Readings ..	..	39.958 on October 15th.
Lowest recorded Barometric Readings ..	..	29.002 on January 20th.
Highest temperature in the shade ..	..	80° August 24th, 1936
Lowest temperature in the shade ..	..	22° January 19th, 1936
Total amount of sunshine .. .	..	1555.4 Hours
Number of sunless days .. .	..	71
Mean annual temperature .. .	..	49.5
Highest maximum temperature .. .	..	80° August, 24th
Lowest minimum temperature .. .	..	22° January 19th
Mean maximum temperature .. .	..	55°
Mean of maximum and minimum .. .	..	49.5°
Difference from average .. .	..	+0.3°
Number of days on which rain fell ..	..	176
Total fall in inches .. .	..	23.0 inches
Number of hours of bright sunshine ..	..	1555.4

Monthly Average for 10 years 1927-1936.

		Mean Temp.	Max. Temp.	Mean Temp.	Min. Temp.	Mean Temp.	Rainfall in mms.	Hrs of Sunshine
January ..	..	44. 0	35.2	39.6	39.6	40.9	40.9	62.4
February ..	..	43.6	34.0	38.8	38.8	36.5	36.5	81.5
March ..	..	47.5	36.5	42.0	42.0	25.5	25.5	149.5
April ..	..	51.6	39.8	45.7	45.7	43.5	43.5	152.8
May ..	..	56.4	44.9	50.6	50.6	42.9	42.9	200.1
June ..	..	63.8	50.9	57.4	57.4	42.0	42.0	213.6
July ..	..	68.8	54.8	61.8	61.8	62.3	62.3	223.9
August ..	..	68.9	54.8	61.8	61.8	50.7	50.7	208.3
September ..	..	65.3	52.5	58.9	58.9	66.9	66.9	167.1
October ..	..	57.1	44.9	51.0	51.0	55.3	55.3	124.1
November ..	..	49.7	40.5	45.1	45.1	71.7	71.7	60.9
December ..	..	44.8	36.8	40.8	40.8	52.7	52.7	51.4

PREVAILING WINDS DURING 1936.

Four Readings per day

Total Observations.

		N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.	Calm
January	..	1	3	6	15	31	33	23	9	3
February	..	6	3	22	29	9	9	15	13	10
March	..	9	19	11	34	15	19	4	7	6
April	..	32	19	4	9	8	9	11	27	1
May	..	42	31	12	9	1	3	4	21	1
June	..	16	10	10	26	17	10	11	13	7
July	..	4	4	2	14	33	51	11	3	2
August	..	11	11	5	14	12	24	23	16	8
September	..	13	17	8	20	9	15	20	15	3
October	..	12	10	8	4	11	37	24	18	—
November	..	8	15	5	4	28	28	20	8	4
December	..	2	2	1	7	40	32	25	8	7
<hr/>										
Totals	..	155	144	94	185	214	270	191	158	52

VELOCITIES OF WIND, 1936.

Four Readings per day.

		Over 42		15 to 42	2 to 14	Calm	
		m.p.h.	m.p.h.	m.p.h.	m.p.h.		
January	—	49	72	3
February	—	46	60	10
March	—	27	91	6
April	—	65	54	1
May	—	57	66	1
June	—	34	79	7
July	—	43	79	2
August	—	12	104	8
September	—	44	73	3
October	—	49	75	—
November	2	47	67	4
December	4	56	57	7
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Totals	6	529	877	52

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. Boast, Manager of the local employment exchange for the following information.

The main local industries are:—Fishing ; Food Preserving and Canning ; Distributive Trades ; Motor Coach Body Building ; Artificial Silk ; Railway Service ; Hotels and Boarding Houses ; Local Government Work ; Motor Accessories ; Shipbuilding and Repairs ; General Engineering ; Building and Contracting ; Timber Imports and Saw-milling ; Laundry ; Road Transport ; Net Making ; Hospitals ; Theatres, Picture Palaces and Entertainments ; Printing.

Based on an insurable population for the year ending July 1936, of 13,500, the percentage of unemployment of the insurable population over 18 years in each month for the date nearest the 15th, was as follows :—

		%			%
January	..	20.5	July	..	12.0
February	..	20.6	August	..	11.9
March	..	20.5	September	..	12.7
April	..	21.3	October	..	12.1
May	..	17.4	November	..	10.4
June	..	14.3	December	..	12.7

It will be seen that the average percentage of unemployment (15.53%) continues fairly high for a borough in the southern half of England. Also relative to inland towns there is a very marked seasonal variation in the percentage of unemployment. Furthermore, though the herring fishing season was more prosperous during 1936 there continues to exist a “hard core” of unemployment in the fishing industry.

Outdoor Relief. The amount of domiciliary relief granted by the Public Assistance Committee of the East Suffolk County Council was £13,103 13s. 2d. a decrease of £1,956 6s. 10d.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION—44,830.

The above figure is that supplied by the Registrar General as his estimate of the Population to the middle of the year 1936. It has been used in calculating the birth and death rates, etc.

MARRIAGES.

Table I shows the marriage rate for the past 10 years :—

TABLE I.

Year	Population (R.G.)	Marriages	Marriage Rate
1927	46,150	374	8.1
1928	45,990	370	8.0
1929	45,150	364	8.0
1930	45,150	370	8.2
1931	41,170	344	8.3
1932	42,650	355	8.3
1933	42,480	344	8.09
1934	44,231	420	9.4
1935	44,830	451	10.0
1936	44,830	448	9.7

BIRTH RATE 14.07.

During the year there were 326 male and 305 female live births, or a total of 631, a decrease of 14 compared with the previous year. Of these, 13 males and 11 females were illegitimate.

BIRTH RATES, LOWESTOFT AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Lowestoft	16.8	15.6	14.5	16.9	16.9	15.8	13.7	14.6	14.4	14.07
E. & W..	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8

The following table indicates the number of births in the various wards, registered during the year:—

WARD		LIVE BIRTHS	STILL BIRTHS
North	.. .. .. ..	121	9
South	.. .. .. ..	232	6
East	.. .. .. ..	108	2
West	.. .. .. ..	120	9
Oulton Broad	.. .. .. ..	84	3
		665	29

It will be noticed that the figure of 665 live births differs from that of 631 of the Registrar General. This is explained by the fact that an excess of 34 transferable births are included in the number of live births registered in this Borough.

DEATH RATE.

Crude or General Death Rate..	..	..	11.2
Corrected Death Rate	..	..	10.8

The total deaths for the year 1936 number 506 as against 475 in 1935, of these, 63 occurred in the Lothingland House Infirmary and 30 were inward transferable deaths, i.e., those whose usual place of residence is situate within the Borough but whose death occurred outside the district.

There were 260 deaths amongst males and 246 amongst females.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Table II gives in tabulated form the causes of death in the Borough during 1936.

TABLE II.

Causes of death		M.	F.	Total
All Causes		260	246	506
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	—	—
2. Measles	..	..	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	..	..	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	..	..	—	—
5. Diphtheria	..	..	1	1
6. Influenza	..	..	3	5
6. Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	3	1
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	20	10	30
10. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	..	2	5	7
11. Syphilis	..	..	3	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	3	1
13. Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	30	40
14. Diabetes	..	..	1	4
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	..	..	12	13
16. Heart Disease	..	..	67	52
17. Aneurysm	..	..	—	—
18. Other circulatory diseases	..	..	10	15
19. Bronchitis	..	..	4	6
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	14	10
21. Other respiratory diseases	..	..	—	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	..	..	5	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	..	..	—	1
24. Appendicitis	..	..	1	2
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	1	1
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	..	..	—	—
27. Other Digestive diseases	..	..	3	—
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	7	1
29. Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	—	2
30. Other puerperal causes	..	..	—	2
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth and Malformation	..	..	5	13
32. Senility	..	..	19	30
33. Suicide	..	..	3	2
34. Other violence	..	..	13	9
35. Other defined diseases	..	..	29	21
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	1	—

Table III indicates the number of deaths under the various age groups ⁱⁿ the past five years.

TABLE III.

<i>Age Group</i>		1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Under 1	..	38	27	23	22	28
1 and under 2	..	3	4	6	7	6
2 and under 5	..	4	3	13	9	5
5 and under 15	..	7	9	20	6	11
15 and under 25	..	23	19	15	17	20
25 and under 45	..	50	57	45	30	36
45 and under 65	..	110	115	110	121	114
65 and upwards	..	236	241	252	263	286
Total Deaths (all ages)	..	471	475	484	475	506
Death Rates	..	11.0	11.18	10.9	10.6	11.2

From this it will be seen that about half the deaths occur in persons of sixty-five years of age and upwards.

Table IV shows the numbers of the chief causes of death, with the percentage of each cause of the total deaths.

The instructions of the Registrar General are such that definite heart disease is usually given preference where more than one cause of death appears on the death certificate. This explains to some extent the reason why diseases of the heart heads the list in Table IV.

TABLE IV.

<i>Cause of Death</i>		1934	%	1935	%	1936	%
All Causes	.. ..	484	—	475	—	506	—
Diseases of the Heart		103	21.2	116	24.4	119	23.5
Cancer	.. ..	66	13.6	70	14.7	70	13.8
Bronchitis	.. ..	14	2.9	19	4.0	10	1.9
Pneumonia	.. ..	18	3.7	22	4.6	24	4.7
Tuberculosis	.. ..	37	7.6	35	7.3	37	7.3
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Arterial Diseases		61	12.7	54	11.4	50	9.8
Prematurity, etc.	..	17	3.5	11	2.3	18	3.5
Zymotic Diseases	..	25	5.1	13	2.7	4	0.7
All others	.. ..	143	29.5	135	28.4	228	45.0

Table V shows the number of deaths from the scheduled zymotic diseases during the past five years with the zymotic death rate for each year.

TABLE V.

Zymotic Death Rate ..	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	0.16	0.14	0.56	0.26	0.08
No. of deaths from :					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric, etc., Fever	1	—	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	2	1	—
Diphtheria	—	2	12	5	2
Measles	—	—	9	—	1
Whooping Cough	4	2	1	3	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	2	1	1	1	1
Total	7	6	25	12	4

Infant Mortality.

Total number of infant deaths under one year	28
Mortality rate	44.3
Number of deaths of legitimate infants	27
Legitimate mortality rate	44.4
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants	1
Illegitimate mortality rate	41.6

The following table shows the infant deaths in the various Wards:

North	7
South	10
East	2
West	6
Oulton Broad	3
	—
	28
	—

The total deaths of infants under one year of age recorded during 1936 was 28 giving an infant mortality rate of 44.3 per 1,000 live births. This is below that of England and Wales, i.e., 59. The following Table shows the rates during the past five years:

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Lowestoft ..	57.8	46.1	35.4	34.1	44.3
E. & W. ..	65.0	64.0	59.0	57.0	59.0
Smaller Towns ..	58.0	56.0	53.0	55.0	55.0
(R.G.)					

Though the exceptionally low infant mortality rate of 34.1 in 1935 has not been again reached, the rate of 44.3 for 1936 continues to remain well below that for England and Wales (59 for 1936) and compares favourably with the most smaller towns. There is a parallel, though not so marked, increase over the preceding year in the rate for the whole of England and Wales.

CANCER—Malignant Disease.**A1**

In Lowestoft, during 1936 there were 30 deaths in males and 40 in females ascribed to this cause, making a total of 70. This gives a death rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of population at all ages.

The following table shows the approximate site of malignant disease in the two sexes:—

<i>Site of Growth</i>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Alimentary System	.. ..	11	6
Uterus	.. ..	—	8
Breast	.. ..	—	6
Ovaries	.. ..	—	2
Urinary System	.. ..	4	—
Respiratory System	.. ..	5	3
Mouth	.. ..	3	2
Cheek	.. ..	—	1
Stomach	.. ..	5	10
All others	.. ..	2	2

Table VI gives the deaths in sexes and age groups during the past five years from this disease.

TABLE VI.

<i>Ages</i>	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
10-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35-40	—	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	1	—
40-45	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	2
45-50	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	—	2
50-55	3	2	4	6	8	4	2	1	1	5
55-60	1	2	4	5	1	6	5	3	5	5
60-65	5	5	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	6
65-70	2	4	4	6	5	5	8	8	7	5
70-75	5	3	6	3	8	2	8	5	5	6
75-80	4	1	4	4	3	1	1	3	3	3
80-85	—	1	4	3	2	2	1	4	2	2
85-90	—	2	1	2	—	—	2	3	—	3
90-95	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
95-100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	23	27	33	36	35	31	34	36	30	40
	50		69		66		70		70	

Death Rate per 1,000 population	1.17	1.62	1.49	1.5	1.5
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Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis was the cause of death in 37 cases during the year.

Of these deaths, 30 were attributable to tuberculosis of the lungs, and 7 to other forms of tuberculosis.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 1 : 7.4

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the Borough due to this disease during the past five years :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.93	0.80	0.83	0.70	0.82
Pulmonary Deaths ..	38	25	33	27	30
Non-pulmonary Deaths ..	2	9	4	8	7
Total	40	34	37	35	37

Table VII shows the birth, deaths, etc., for each year since 1919, the rates for England and Wales being inserted for purposes of comparison.

TABLE VII.

Year	Popula- tion to the middle of June	No. of Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Death Rate Lowes- toft	Death Rate E. & W.	Birth Rate Lowes- toft	Birth Rate E. & W.	Infant Mortal- ity Lowes- toft	Infant Mortal- ity E. & W.
1919	37,564	387	791	51	9.2	13.8	21.0	18.5	64	89
1920	43,164	434	1,252	80	9.3	12.4	29.0	25.4	63	80
1921	44,326	435	1,118	77	9.8	12.1	25.2	22.4	68	83
1922	44,540	560	980	72	11.9	12.9	20.0	20.6	73	77
1923	45,320	402	981	54	8.8	11.6	21.6	19.7	53	69
1924	45,700	473	880	52	10.3	12.2	19.2	18.8	61	75
1925	46,150	445	785	31	9.6	12.2	17.0	18.3	39	75
1926	46,150	462	781	56	10.0	11.6	16.9	17.8	71	70
1927	46,100	450	777	39	9.7	12.3	16.8	16.6	50	69
1928	45,990	476	717	45	10.3	11.7	15.6	16.7	62.7	65
1929	45,150	534	658	30	11.8	13.4	14.5	16.3	45	74
1930	45,150	465	765	34	10.3	11.4	16.9	16.3	44	60
1931	41,170	446	698	35	10.8	12.3	16.9	15.8	50	66
1932	42,650	471	674	39	11.0	12.0	15.8	15.3	57.8	65
1933	42,480	475	585	27	11.1	12.3	13.7	14.4	46.1	64
1934	44,231	484	649	23	10.9	11.8	14.6	14.8	35.4	59
1935	44,830	475	645	22	10.6	11.7	14.4	14.7	34.1	57
1936	44,830	506	631	28	11.2	12.1	14.0	14.8	44.3	59

TABLE VIII.

Al

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality
 Maternal Death-rates and Case rate for certain
 Infectious Diseases in the year 1936.

England and Wales,
 London 122 Great
 Towns and 143
 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	122 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census)	London Adminis- trative County	London Lowestoft	
Rates per 1,000 Population						
Births :—						
Live	14.8	14.9	15.0	13.6	14.07	
Still	0.61	0.67	0.64	0.53	0.64	
Deaths :—						
All Causes	12.1	12.3	11.5	12.5	11.2	
Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers ..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	0.00	
Measles	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.14	0.02	
Scarlet fever ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
Whooping Cough ..	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.00	
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	
Influenza	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.11	
Violence	0.52	0.45	0.39	0.52	0.49	
Notifications :—						
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	
Scarlet fever ..	2.53	2.18	2.48	2.57	0.97	
Diphtheria	1.39	1.31	1.26	1.69	0.46	
Enteric fever ..	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.17	
Erysipelas	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.44	0.33	
Pneumonia	1.11	1.10	0.96	0.99	0.97	
Rates per 1,000 Live Births						
Deaths under 1 year of age	59	63	55	66	44.3	
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.9	8.2	3.4	14.4	1.58	
Maternal Mortality :—						
Puerperal Sepsis ..	1.40	Not available			3.16	
Others	2.41				3.16	
Total	3.81				6.33	
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)						
Maternal Mortality :—						
Puerperal Sepsis ..	1.34	Not available			3.03	
Others	2.31				3.03	
Total	3.65				6.06	
Notifications :—						
Puerperal fever ..	3.27	3.46	2.80	3.03	7.57	
Puerperal pyrexia ..	9.64	9.52	7.57	11.15	3.03	

General Provision of Health Service in the Area.

Details of the Health Staff will be found on page 4.

The Borough provides for the carrying out of the usual services other than those coming under the special jurisdiction of the County, viz.:—Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Mental Welfare, the Care of the Blind and Deaf beyond school age and Medical attendance for the destitute and for vaccination.

The Authority is also a Port Sanitary Authority, but is not registered under the Aliens Order.

Connaught House continues to be the administrative centre of the entire Public Health Services.

HOSPITAL AND NURSING PROVISION, ETC.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, ROTTERDAM ROAD.

This Hospital belongs to the Authority, whose Medical Officer acts as Medical Superintendent, all cases being under his treatment.

It is staffed by a Matron, one Sister and 9 Nurses. The maximum floor space is 9,228 square feet which, allowing for 144 square feet for each patient, gives accommodation for 64 patients. There are 11 different wards in 5 blocks.

It was suggested in last year's report that structural alterations of a major character were necessary in order to remedy the two principal defects of the hospital, i.e. (1) the inadequacy of the maids' quarters, and (2) the absence of proper cubicle accommodation.

It was stated that suggestions would be placed before the Committees to bring into being the required improvements, and this undertaking has been carried out. The result is that the Authority has approved these alterations and it is anticipated that during 1937 they will be commenced. Thus the existing unsatisfactory block will be converted into maids' bedrooms and a recreation room, etc., and for the ward so converted there will be erected in substitution a completely modern block comprising twelve cubicles.

Among other improvements outlined to the Committees, and accepted by them, were the provision of a new ambulance, refrigerator, washing machine, lay-out of a portion of unused land within the hospital grounds as a tennis court, all of which, in due course, will clearly add to the facilities and amenities of the hospital.

During the year an attempt was made to introduce a change of policy in the matter of selecting cases of scarlet fever for admission to hospital. It had previously been the practice to admit every case, but I considered it necessary to point out in the last report that the best purposes of the community and the patient were not served by this method. I desire to reiterate this view, and to emphasize that, only those cases of scarlet fever whose severity, or in which the home circumstances (by which is meant the possibility of adequate isolation, the occupation of the parent, the number of other susceptible children, etc.) render hospital treatment necessary, should be admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

It has been, and continues to be, the practice to admit all cases of diphtheria and enteric fever. There is a separate block specifically provided for puerperal fever, to which all recommended cases are admitted.

There is also accommodation for selected cases of measles, whooping cough, erysipelas, pneumonia, etc., where the absence of proper home facilities, severity of the attack and complications are the main consideration.

Finally, it is to be observed that cases of the rarer infections, e.g. cerebral spinal fever, acute anterior poliomylitis, are also taken.

LOWESTOFT AND NORTH SUFFOLK HOSPITAL.

This is a voluntary hospital and has accommodation for 80 in-patients as well as extensive out-patient departments.

Treatment carried out during 1936 was as follows:—

In-patients treated	1,223
New Cases	2,342
Total treated to a conclusion	2,382
Total attendances	15,876

There was no alteration in the arrangements between the Hospital Committee and the Local Authority for the in-patient treatment of complicated cases of midwifery.

CLINICS.

Service.	Situation	Days Open	Remarks.
Maternity and Child Welfare Antenatal	1. Connaught House, High Street, Lowestoft	Friday, 2 p.m.	
	2. St. Peter's Hall, St. Peter's Rd.	Friday, 2 p.m.	Controlled by Maternity and Child Welfare Committee
	3. Oulton Broad	Monday, 2.15 p.m.	
	4. Connaught House High Street	Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.	
School Medical	1. Connaught House, High Street Lowestoft	10 a.m. Tuesdays Fridays 9.15 a.m. Saturdays 12 noon Mondays Wednesdays Thursdays Thurs., mornings Wed., afternoons Thurs., " Fri., " Mondays, " Wednesdays and Fridays, 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon	(Emergency Cases) Eye Clinic Dental Clinic " " " " Controlled by the Borough of Lowestoft Education Committee
	2. Oulton Broad	Mondays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.	
	3. Colville Rd., Kirkley	Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	
	4. Mariners Score School		For ineducable mentally defective children. Controlled by the Suffolk Mental Welfare Asscn., by arrangement with the Education Committee
Tuberculosis	Crown Street, Lowestoft	By appointment	Under East Suffolk County Council
Venereal Diseases	Lowestoft & North Suffolk Hospital	Women and Children : Tuesdays 5 to 6 p.m. Fridays 10.30 to 11.30 a.m.	Under the East Suffolk County Council
		Men : Tuesdays 6 to 7 p.m. Fridays 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	

NORMANSTON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS. AI

This Hospital, which is controlled by the East Suffolk County Council, has accommodation for 26 patients, and is utilised mainly for chronic or incurable cases.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, LOWESTOFT.

I am indebted to Dr. H.J. A. Colvin, Medical Superintendent, for the following particulars.

This Hospital is reserved for the treatment of cases of surgical tuberculosis and is under the control of the London County Council. There are 210 beds, all of which are allocated to patients from the London area. In addition to the routine surgical and hygienic treatment, special forms of treatment are available, such as artificial light in its various forms, viz. :—general light baths and local applications. During 1936 460 patients received treatment. The Medical Staff consists of the Medical Superintendent and two Assistant Medical Officers.

LOTHINGLAND HOUSE INFIRMARY.

Situated in Oulton, is out of the Borough, and under the Local Government Act, 1929, is now governed by the Public Assistance Committee of the East Suffolk County Council. Cases of destitution are admitted; the number admitted during 1936 was 24. 3,503 vagrants were provided with accommodation during the year.

Two unmarried mothers were admitted to the Maternity Ward.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

This institution, established in 1877, affords accommodation to necessitous persons, of either sex, recovering from illness or accident, who, in the opinion of their friends or medical advisers, are likely to be benefited by a temporary residence at the seaside. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and by small fixed weekly payments from the inmates. Though intended primarily to benefit persons residing in Norwich, East Norfolk and East Suffolk, it is open to patients from other localities, who are provided with subscribers' recommendations. Sixty-four beds are available.

The number of persons received during the year was 467 ; of these, 194 were males and 273 females.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED
MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN AND
HOMELESS CHILDREN.

See Maternity and Child Welfare Report.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The District Nursing Association provides home nursing services at a nominal fee. The staff consists of a matron and five nurses, the matron and three of the nurses being certified midwives. All types of cases, except infectious ones, are attended, including maternity cases.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have an agreement with this Association for the nursing of necessitous cases of Measles and Whooping Cough in children under five. It was not found necessary to pay any visits during the year.

During the year the following number of visits were paid :—

1. Maternity cases	3,535
2. General cases	11,757

Midwives. Twelve independent midwives practise in the Borough, none of whom are subsidised by the Council. The Supervising Authority is the Borough Council.

Ambulance Facilities. There has been no alteration in such facilities and the ambulance service continues to be adequate for the area.

Laboratories Facilities. There has been no change during the year in the arrangements for the analysis of food and drugs, chemical and bacteriological reports on water supplies, or the laboratory examination of bacteriological specimens.

**ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND LOCAL
REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.**

Local Acts.

Lowestoft Corporation Acts, 1901, 1920 and 1934.

Adoptive Acts.

- (1) Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907—
 - Part II, other than section 32.
 - Part III, other than sections 37 and 39 to 47 inclusive.
 - Part IV, other than sections 53, 54, 56, to 58 inclusive, 60 and 67.
 - Parts VI and X, other than section 94.
- (2) Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II, III, IV, V.
- (3) Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- (4) Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890.
- (5) Public Libraries Acts, 1892-1901.
- (6) Notification of Births Acts, 1907-1915. (Adopted May 1st, 1924).

Bye-Laws in force in the District.

- (1) Common Lodging Houses (P.H.A. 1875, s. 80).
- (2) Slaughterhouses. (P.H.A. 1875, s. 169, and T.I.C.A. 1847 ; s. 128).
- (3) Prevention of Nuisances (P.H.A. 1875, s. 44).
- (4) New Streets and Buildings (P.H.A. 1875, s. 157, P.H.A. (A) A. 1890, s. 23).
- (5) Employment of Children (Employment C.A. 1903 and E.A. 1918).
- (6) Sea Shore. (Lowestoft C.A. 1901).
- (7) Hackney Carriages, June 6th, 1924. (T.P.C. Acts 1847 and 1889 and P.H.A. 1875).
- (8) Tents, Vans and Sheds. Sept., 1926.
- (9) Nursing Homes (Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927).
- (10) Pleasure Grounds (Municipal Corporations Act) Nov., 1930.
- (11) Public Bathing (Municipal Corporations Act) Nov., 1930.

Regulations made by Local Authority.

- (1) Port Sanitary. (P.H.A. 1875, s. 125)
- (2) Measles, German Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1926.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply. The full powers possessed by the Authority to enforce a satisfactory water supply in every house have been used with the result that with few exceptions all houses derive water from the public supply.

The supply is sufficient to meet demand and is derived from open lakes at Lound, whose source is shallow springs plus a certain amount of surface water from a limited catchment area, together with river water obtained from the Bure.

Precautions are taken to protect the lakes and catchment area.

Before being pumped through the mains the whole of the water undergoes slow sand filtration, followed by storage in covered reservoirs, and final chlorination.

The total average consumption daily equals 1,020,000 gallons which is approximately 23 gallons per head per day. Throughout the year, samples were collected each month on behalf of the Authority and submitted for bacteriological and chemical investigation.

A summary of the reports received on these samples is given below, and consideration of the data available reveals that the water was at all times satisfactory for drinking purposes.

The Chemical Results are stated in parts per 100,000.

<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Total Solids ..	41.5	39.5	35.5	37.0	33.5	37.0	32.0	38.0	32.0	38.0	30.0	36.5
Ammonia Saline ..	0.0006	0.0110	0.0046	0.0062	0.0104	0.0012	0.0004	nil	0.0006	0.0014	0.0010	0.0007
Ammonia ..												
Albuminoid	0.0104	0.0086	0.0110	0.0114	0.0098	0.0098	0.0100	0.0126	0.0126	0.0110	0.0090	0.005
Chlorine ..	6.80	5.80	5.50	6.10	5.90	5.80	5.70	5.30	6.80	6.00	5.50	5.80
Nitrates ..	0.24	0.26	0.42	0.44	0.28	0.22	0.24	0.04	0.20	0.24	0.48	0.60
Nitrites ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27°c. ..	0.156	0.170	0.145	0.110	0.128	0.106	0.105	0.144	0.130	0.117	0.103	0.126
Hardness (tem- porary) ..	16.0	16.5	13.5	14.0	14.3	11.0	12.5.	14.0	13.3	12.5	10.5	11.5
Hardness (per- manent) ..	9.0	8.0	7.3	6.5	5.3	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.8
Hardness (total)	25.0	24.5	20.8	20.5	19.6	15.5	18.0	20.0	19.3	18.0	16.0	17.3

Bacteriological

Average No. of
organisms produc-

ing visible col-
onies on ge-
latine 'plates,'

incubated at
20-22°c. for 20 per
3 days c.c.

Ditto on agar
plates at 37.5°c.
for 2 days ..

B. Coli not found in 100 c.c. in any analysis
Streptococci not found in 30 c.c. in any analysis.

The figures for independent analyses kindly supplied by T. V. Johns, Esq., Manager of the Lowestoft Water and Gas Company, correspond very closely with the above reports. N

Rivers and Streams. Strict supervision is exercised in order to minimise pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

Drainage, Sewerage, etc. Most of the Borough is on the water carriage system and practically the whole of the sewage is discharged into the sea at the main outfall, Ness Point, the most easterly point in England. To accomplish this, that portion from the south of the Borough has to be taken under the Harbour and raised by the Shone system to the level of the northern main sewer.

Automatic pumping is required for the Oulton Broad area also.

Of those remaining premises having their own private sewage system, the bulk are situate in a few private roads.

Closet Accommodation, Privy Conversions, etc. The following table indicates the conversions which have taken place during the period 1921—1936.

Year	Sinks Prov'd	Privies or pails Abolished	New W.C.'s Prov'd	Houses connected to Sewer	Gulleys Prov'd	Chambers Built	Vent Pipes	Cesspools Ab'l'sd
1921	8	20	20	3	21	12	14	6
1922	12	21	21	8	20	15	16	2
1923	22	131	134	150	150	78	64	45
1924	23	130	139	157	139	167	127	91
1925	78	259	284	294	251	263	190	118
1926	41	126	126	134	135	133	101	42
1927	21	46	49	47	47	30	24	6
1928	7	12	12	20	18	25	20	10
1929	50	83	86	85	84	28	16	17
1930	9	19	7	33	20	27	21	17
1931	1	27	22	25	20	16	6	11
1932	2	5	3	20	8	37	18	16
1933	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	1
1934	2	2	8	10	8	19	9	9
1935	2	27	27	30	27	19	6	7
1936	1	—	1	5	4	9	1	4
Total	280	908	940	1115	953	880	633	402

Scavenging. This work is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department. Cleanliness of the streets and prompt removal of house refuse play no small part in the making of a sanitary town.

Galvanised covered ashbins are used for the reception of house refuse throughout the Borough. Forty-five of these were provided through the action of the sanitary inspectors during the year.

House refuse is removed weekly or more often when necessary, as in the case of the large hotels during the season. The contents of the few remaining earth closets and privies are removed at night. A mechanical vacuum tank is used for emptying all cesspools for which the Corporation have undertaken the responsibility. Frequency of emptying varies in different cases.

Refuse Disposal. S. W. Mobbs, Esq., the Borough Surveyor, reports for 1936 :—

Tons of refuse removed	21,471
Tons of refuse destroyed by destructor	8,327
Tons of refuse tipped	13,144

From these figures it will be seen that a great part of the town's refuse is tipped. A sandy pit about a mile from the town is used for this purpose.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. This work was carried on as usual by the Sanitary Inspectors, who made 11,314 inspections of various kinds during the year as detailed below.

The following table shows the number of the various visits made :—

Ice-cream premises and barrows	247
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	200
Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 (Animal Inoculation Samples)	20
Water Samples	28
Verminous and Dirty Houses	47
Places of Entertainments	29
Hackney Car Inspection	15
Privy Conversions	—
Fruit Shops	92
Butchers' Shops	196
Provision Shops	65
T.B. Order, 1925 (Slaughter of Animals)	3
Dairies	180
Cowsheds	41
Drains Inspected	250
Drains Tested	105
Common Lodging Houses	54
Private Slaughterhouses	2,188
Bakehouses	45
Stables	6
Vans and Tents	52
Housing Inspection (Public Health Act)	234
Housing Acts, 1930	2,053
Overcrowded Houses	651
L.N.E.R. Station	215
Factories and Workshops	116

Offensive Trades—

1. Fried Fish Shops .. .. .. ..	..	56
2. Marine Stores .. .. .. ..	..	10
3. Gut Scrapers .. .. .. ..	..	9
Docks .. .. .. ..	..	492
Petroleum Acts .. .. .. ..	..	109
Markets .. .. .. ..	..	128
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act (Urban District) .. ..	..	54
Zymotic Inquiries .. .. .. ..	..	202
Interviews .. .. .. ..	..	402
Premises where food is prepared .. .. .. ..	..	211
Fish Markets .. .. .. ..	..	477
Complaint Inquiries .. .. .. ..	..	598
Pickling Plots and Fish Yards .. .. .. ..	..	127
Smoke Observations .. .. .. ..	..	20
Re-visits .. .. .. ..	..	658
Miscellaneous visits .. .. .. ..	..	83
Disinfections .. .. .. ..	..	30
Graded Milk Samples .. .. .. ..	..	36
Shop Acts .. .. .. ..	..	480
		11,314

Defects Found and Notices Served to Remedy. In the course of the year, 945 defects were discovered as a result of these inspections. 290 informal notices were served.

The Statutory Notices served, with results, are indicated in the table below.

Act and Section	No. of Notices.	Complied with	Out-standing
Public Health Act, 1875.			
Section 91	18	.10	8
Section 36	2	1	1
Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.			
Section 25	4	4	—
Section 49	14	9	5
Lowestoft Corporation Act, 1934			
Section 84	11	8	3
Section 69	5	5	—
Housing Act, 1930.			
Section 17	44	19	25

The following table gives in detail the work carried out as a result of the above notices :—

Houses.

Dampness Abated	..	..	..	..	..	52
Coppers or Stoves Repaired or Renewed	..	..	..	..	..	39
Roofs Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	22
Chimneys Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	8
Walls Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	44
Roof Gutters and Down Spouts Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	13
New Galvanised Iron Dust Tins Provided	..	..	..	..	..	45
Ceilings Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	10
Floors Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	30
Yard Paving Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	26
Window Sash Cords Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	23
Doors Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sink Waste Pipes Provided	..	..	..	..	..	4
Window Frames Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	18
Staircases Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	4
New Sinks Provided	..	..	..	..	..	32
Separate Water Supply Provided	..	..	..	..	..	4
Houses Disinfested	..	..	..	..	..	14
Food stores provided	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wash-houses provided	..	..	..	..	..	2

Water Closets.

New W.C. Pans Provided	..	..	..	..	..	18
Walls Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	11
Defective Flushing Cisterns Repaired or Renewed	..	..	..	..	..	14
W.C. Seats Provided	..	..	..	..	..	6
W.C. Doors Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ceilings Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	1
Roofs Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	1

Drainage.

Drains Unstopped and Cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	107
Drains Repaired or Relaid	..	..	..	..	..	30
Gulleys Provided	..	..	..	..	..	12
Chambers Built	..	..	..	..	..	19
Vent Shafts Provided or Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cesspools Abolished	..	..	..	..	..	4
Inspection Chamber Covers Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	7
Stoppers to Raking Arm of Interceptor Provided	..	..	..	..	..	10
Interceptors provided	..	..	..	..	..	3
Septic Tanks provided or Repaired	..	..	..	..	..	4

Miscellaneous.

Accumulation of Manure Removed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Accumulation of Refuse Removed	..	..	..	..	..	11

Factories and Workshops.

Cleanses	9
----------	----	----	----	----	----	---

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

The Town Council have not adopted Byelaws under the above Act, but the following Resolution of the Public Health Committee was confirmed by the Council :—" That the emission of black smoke from the chimneys of factories for a period of more than three consecutive minutes or a total of five minutes in any continuous period of thirty minutes be considered as a nuisance to be dealt with by the Council under the provision of Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875."

Considerable difficulty has arisen in this connection in as much as Lowestoft has only a few large works where nuisances of this description may occur. On the other hand, sea-going ships, which are definitely exempted under the 1926 Act, often emit smoke in such quantities and at such a level in the surrounding air as to be a source of annoyance, though of such a kind that they cannot be dealt with under the Act.

Twenty observations were taken during the year.

In the event of a nuisance occurring according to the terms of the resolution previously set out, the Manager of the firm and the furnace-men were invariably interviewed.

Attention has been generally directed to securing alterations in the furnaces where necessary and also obtaining the interests of the furnace-men in their work.

I think it may be stated that these steps have again had a satisfactory result.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS.

The two publicly owned swimming baths in the Borough (1) North Denes (sea water) and (2) Oulton Broad (fresh water from the town mains) were kept under supervision. The water in both baths is subject to continuous chlorination. During the peak month of August samples were taken from each in the first and third weeks, and bacteriological reports confirmed a highly satisfactory state of purity for bathing water.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

In this connection 11 houses were dealt with during the year, 9 belonging to the Council and 2 to private owners.

An efficient non-cyanide proprietary disinfecting preparation was used in each case and the work carried out by the staff of the Department.

No action was necessary with regard to the belongings of tenants before removal to Council houses.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of schools in the area continue sufficient and satisfactory, and are improved when occasion warrants. During 1936, the chief sanitary improvement was the provision of lavatories and W.C.'s. in Wilde's School along with additional cloakroom accommodation.

A full report on school hygiene is found in the report of the School Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health.

It was not found necessary to close any of the schools during the year on account of the prevalence of infectious disease.

**Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act,
1901,**

in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

**TABLE A.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS
AND WORKPLACES.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises. 1	Number of		
	Inspections 2	Written Notices 3	Prosecutions 4
Factories	26	—	—
(Including Factory Laundries) ..			—
Workshops..	90	4	—
(Including Workshop Laundries) ..			—
Workplaces	127	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' Premises ..			—
Total	243	4	—

**TABLE B.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Particulars 1	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions 5
	Found 2	Remedied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	8	7	—	—
Defective Drains	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	Insufficient	5	5	—
	Unsuitable or defective ..	1	—	—
	Not separate for sexes ..	3	3	—
	Absence of	—	—	—
	Unscreened	2	2	—
<i>Offences under the factory and workshop Acts—</i>				
Illegal occupation of Underground Bake- house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to Out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Minis- try of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Power) Order, 1921) ..	—	—	—	—
Total	21	19	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

TABLE C.

TABLE D.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	(1)	Number (2)
*Bakehouses—Workshops	28
Laundries (non-factory)	2
Workshops	248
Workplaces	107
Total Number of Workshops on Register				385

*In addition, there are in the district 14 Factory Bakehouses.

TABLE E.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	..	..	..	..	Number (2)
Matters notified to H. M. Inspector of Factories	..	..	..	..	—
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	..	..	..	..	—
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (s. 5, 1901)	..	..	..	..	—
Notified by H. M. Inspector	..	..	..	..	10
Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector	..	..	..	..	10
Other	..	..	..	..	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	1

LIST OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Description of Factory.

Artificial Silk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Agricultural Implements ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aerated Waters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakeries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Boot Repairing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Brick Making .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brewery and Beer Bottling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Blacksmiths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coal Gas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Compass Making .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Corn Crushing and Pea Picking ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carpet Beating .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cabinet Maker .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cycle Making .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coach Building .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Confectionery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Electrical Engineering Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fishing Net Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fish Curing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Flour Mills .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Firewood .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grist Crushing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Iron Foundry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice Making .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joinery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Laundry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Repairs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Motor Car Body Builders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Printing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Preserved Food .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Photographers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sail Making .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Saw Mills .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ship Chandlery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ship Building .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tailoring .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Workshops and Places.

Bakeries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Basket and Box-Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Blacksmiths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Boot Repairing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Cabinet Makers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cleaners and Dyers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Carpentry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Confectionery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cooperages .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cycle Repairers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

List of Factories and Workshops—*continued.*

Workshops and Places.

Dress Making	19
Engineers	2
*Fish Yards	105
Fishing Net Making and Repairing	9
Furs (remodelling)	1
*Gravel Screening	1
Joinery	18
Laundry	2
Locomotive Repairs	1
Mast and Block Making	5
Malting	1
Marine Stores	4
Millinery	14
Oil Clothing	1
Picture Framer	2
Plumbers	7
*Quarrying	1
Saddlery	2
Sheet Metal Making	3
Ship Repairers	9
Sail Making	4
Shipsmiths	3
Stonemasons	2
Sugarboiling	1
Sweet and Jam Making	1
Tailors	16
Tinsmiths	6
Toy Making	1
Upholstery	7
Wheelwrights	3

*Workplaces.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

Prior to the latest enactment, the duties in the Borough were undertaken by the Superintendent of Police who continues to hold appointment as Shops Inspector.

The following tables show the record of inspections to date together with defects found in contravention of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

Report on the administration of the Shops Acts, 1912-1934.

TABLE A.—RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Type of Shop		Number of Inspections.	Number of shops where young persons are employed.
Antique Dealers	..	..	3
Bakers	..	..	20
Butchers	..	..	34
Boots and Shoes	..	..	16
Chemist	..	..	13
China Dealer	..	..	2
Corn Chandler	..	..	6
Dairy Produce	..	..	5
Drapery	..	..	29
Electrical Goods	..	..	6
Fancy Goods	..	..	3
Florist	..	..	5
Furnishers	..	..	16
Fruiterers	..	..	29
Fishmongers	..	..	7
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	5
Grocers	..	..	38
General Stores	..	..	14
Hairdressers	..	..	16
Ironmongers	..	..	10
Jewellers	..	..	6
Libraries	..	..	2
Leather Goods	..	..	6
Milliners	..	..	1
Motor Accessories	..	..	14
Music Dealers	..	..	5
Newsgagents	..	..	15
Needlework	..	..	5
Outfitters	..	..	22
Opticians	..	..	3
Pawnbrokers	..	..	1
Photographers	..	..	5
Restaurants	..	..	11
Sweets	..	..	40
Sports Outfitters	..	..	4
Stationers	..	..	7
Tobacconists	..	..	12
Upholsterers	..	..	1
Wines and Spirits	..	..	1
Watchmakers	..	..	1
Dispensing Botanist	..	..	1
Tinsmith	..	..	1
		—	—
		441	187
		—	—

TABLE B.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND IN SHOPS IN CONTRAVENTION
OF SECTION 10 OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Particulars	Number of defects		
	Found	Remedied	Exemption Certificates granted from provisions of Sect. 10 Sub Sect. 2 and 4
Unsuitable or insufficient ventilation provided and maintained ..	—	—	—
Unsuitable or insufficient means provided to maintain a reasonable temperature	—	—	—
Unsuitable or insufficient Sanitary Conveniences available for use of persons employed in or about the shop	3	6*	—
Unsuitable or insufficient lighting provided	—	—	—
Unsuitable or insufficient washing accommodation provided and maintained	2	3*	—
Unsuitable or insufficient facilities for persons employed in or about the shop to take meals therein ..	—	—	—

*Includes work carried out in consequence of reports made in 1935.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses. There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough as follows—

Dove Street—accommodation for 40 men

Mariners Street—accommodation for 16 men.

There are no Common Lodging Houses registered for women.

These premises are kept under strict supervision; the Sanitary Inspectors made 54 visits during the year.

Houses Let in Lodgings. There are no Bye-laws for the orderly and sanitary regulations of this class of dwelling. Large houses in the neighbourhoods which have deteriorated tend to become let as tenements when their former more prosperous occupiers have deserted them for the smaller modern dwelling. Frequently they are occupied by the most irresponsible type of tenant. Bye-laws for regulating the conditions in such property would be of help to the Sanitary staff.

Underground Dwellings and Sleeping Rooms. Many of the houses in Lowestoft have basement kitchens etc., and owing to the overcrowding and the amount of sub-letting at present in vogue the conditions in all cases are not quite satisfactory. This is a difficult matter to control, owing to rapid changes in the population due to the presence of temporary residents, especially during the summer months.

Tents and Vans. Bye-laws dealing with these and similar habitations came into force towards the end of 1926 and have proved most useful in dealing with nuisances arising from these structures.

During the year 52 inspections were made and no contraventions of the bye-laws were found.

Offensive Trades. There are three offensive trades carried on in the Borough and these involve 54 premises. Of these 49 are occupied by fish fryers, 4 by marine store dealers and one by a gut scraper.

Inspections were made of these premises to the number of 75 in the course of the year.

On the whole, they are clean and well kept, and any nuisance arising is reduced to a minimum.

Slaughterhouses and Bakehouses. Reference to these will be found in the section dealing with the inspection of food supplies.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During the year, the Sanitary Inspectors paid 216 visits to boats, business premises, etc., under the Act.

In addition, the Corporation employ a full time Official Rat Catcher, and the following is a summary of the work carried out by him during the year :—

						No. of visits.
Business Houses	..	..	..	..	..	1,552
Private Houses	..	..	..	..	..	243
Boats	..	..	..	..	..	174
Premises made Rat Proof	..	..	..	..	..	12

The methods employed are chiefly poisoning, trapping and the use of Cyanogas, where the latter is advisable.

The docks, which are the property of the L. & N.E. Railway Company, are disinfested by their own official, who pays periodical visits during the year, while some of the boat-owning Companies also employ their own men. No definite record as to this work is available.

REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

Mr. J. M. Currie, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector, reports as follows :—

Diseases scheduled are Tuberculosis, Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Swine Fever, Glanders and Farcy, Sarcoptic Mange and Epizootic Abortion.

Tuberculosis Order. Under the above Order, 3 cows were slaughtered.

Post-mortem examination revealed tuberculosis in an advanced stage in each case.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926. No cases were reported.

Sarcoptic Mange. No cases were reported.

Foot and Mouth Disease. 18 pigs, suspected contacts with a diseased animal were examined under this order. The examination revealed no signs of the disease.

HOUSING.

The following Table shows the number of dwellings occupied and unoccupied at the time of the Census 1931, and those which have been built and occupied since June, 1931 to December, 1936.

TABLE IX.

Ward	Census, 1931				Dwellings added and occupied since June, 1931 to December, 1936		
	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Vacant unfurnished dwellings	Dwellings with more than one occupier	Total occupied and vacant	By private builders	By Local Authority Parlour type	Non-Parlour type
North	2181	—	—	—	180	—	—
South	2558	—	—	—	603	—	108
East	1878	—	—	—	72	—	—
West	1808	—	—	—	84	—	24
Oulton Broad	1125	—	—	—	449	—	14
Total	9550	145	881	9870	1388	—	146

Table X deals with housing statistics.

TABLE X.

The number of new houses erected during the year was as follows :—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ..	238
(i)	By the Local Authority	10
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	—
(iii)	By other bodies and persons	228
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i)	By the Local Authority	10
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	—

INSPECTION OF HOUSING, 1935.

The work carried out by the Department during the year, under the Public Health and Housing Acts and Regulations, is shown below :—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	565
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	2,287

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Re-solidated Regulations, 1925	297
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	1,214
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	175
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation)	305

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.

185

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	44
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	19
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notice were served requiring defects to be remedied	76
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— ..	
(a)	By owners	43
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	9

C. Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3*

*Refers to demolition orders made in 1935.

D. Proceedings under section 20 of Housing Act, 1930 :
 (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
 in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
 in respect of which Closing Orders were determined,
 the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

4. Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	.. .. .. .. ..	129
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein		156
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein		1,090
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		26
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		7
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..		68
	*The overcrowding relieved under Item (c) was due in one case to a member of that family marrying and leaving the dwelling and in the other six cases by the families concerned themselves ob- taining larger dwellings which they did not overcrowd.		
(d)	Particulars of any such cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of over- crowding		None
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.		

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, a survey of the housing conditions of the town was undertaken in relation to overcrowding.

An additional staff of three enumerators and one clerk was engaged for this purpose and the work commenced on the 1st January.

Investigation was made into a total of 12,106 houses and the work was completed by the end of March. Of this total 110 houses were found to be overcrowded equal to .917%.

It is to be recorded that overcrowding was found to be more prevalent in property owned by the Local Authority. Of a total of 449 houses owned by the Council, 13 were found to be overcrowded equal to a percentage of 2.89.

The following draft shows position in detail.

Number of persons in family	Number of families containing the number of persons in the first column occupying dwellings with the permitted number shown at the head of this column																														A—Overcrowded	B—Uncrowded	C—Total										
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	13	14½	16	17½	19	20½	22	24	26	27½	29									
1	76	1	72	1	53		111		65		216		39		7	16	11	3															687	687									
1½		2	1	2			3				2		1																					12	12								
2		11	144	8	1	166	1	449		470		1361		217		137	62	26	15	10	1	2										3082	3082										
2½	2	32	60	71	3		178	1	180		401		39		19	8	4																2	996	998								
3		2	42		83	1	3	332	1	390		1183		222		148	67	48	22	18		3	1									2	2565	2567									
3½	6		20	2	4	104	1	116	1	316		38		14	18	4	3	2													6	643	649										
4	9		15	1	15	120	1	5	246		775	1	156		86	48	29	12	11		5	3									9	1530	1539										
4½	2	1	1	2	44	1	3	1	93		249		27		22	8	5	3	1													4	460	464									
5	1		1		5	1	56	1	3	2	148		430		68		59	32	19	11	9	5	4	1								2	854	856									
5½	2		2		3	1	21		3	1	46		159		23		13	9	2	2	2											7	282	289									
6	1		1	1	1	3	4	9	1	3	2	66	1	218		31		20	16	12	5	2	4	1							6	392	398										
6½					3	4		2	2	23	1	71		11		7	5	3	1	2		1									10	129	139										
7					3	3	2	1	6	24	3	107		11		2	8	6	1												8	171	179										
7½	1	2	1	2		4		8	1	42	3	7	1	4	1	1																6	72	78									
8					3	1	1	4	4	1	2	31	1	7		4	2	2	3	2	1										14	60	74										
8½					1	1	1	2	2	2	6	12	1	2		3															6	27	33										
9						1	3	1	1	1	1	5		3		3																6	18	24									
9½						1				1	2	1	3		1		2																4	9	13								
10									1	1	1	2		1																				7	3	10							
10½											2	1	1	1																					2	2	4						
11										4		2		1																					6	1	7						
11½										1		1	1	2																					2		2						
12											1																									1		1					
13																																											
14																																											
15																																											
Uncrowded	1	76	12	250	112	1	410	8	30	2	1427	4	23	18	1877	9	17	5576	7	2	908	1	2	566	304	175	81	59	7	19	9	1	1	2		11996							
Overcrowded		2	4	20	2	5		18	3	11	8	9	5	5	1	9	4		3		1											110											
TOTAL	1	76	14	254	132	3	415	8	48	5	1438	12	32	23	1882	10	26	5580	7	5	908	1	2	566	304	175	81	59	7	19	9	1	1	2		12106							

Number overcrowded 110.

Number uncrowded 11996.



In considering the question of the measures to be undertaken to abate the overcrowding as disclosed by the survey the lines laid down by the Ministry were followed, and the result is perhaps best shown by the following table.

PARTICULARS OF RE-HOUSING IN CONNECTION WITH OVERCROWDED FAMILIES.

	Number of persons in family.												Totals											
	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	15			
1. Number of families overcrowded	2	2	6	9	4	2	7	6	10	8	6	14	6	6	4	7	2	6	2	1	110			
2. Less families overcrowded by reason of Sub-tenants or Lodgers occupying part of house . . .													2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	13		
3. Add families in occupation as sub-tenants displaced to relieve overcrowding under item 2. (The remaining 7 consist of families of less than 2 persons)													2	2	6	9	4	2	5	4	9	8	97	
4. Less overcrowded families in Clearance Areas	3	2	4	6	9	4	2	6	4	9	8	5	12	5	6	4	6	2	6	1	6	103		
5. Less houses vacated by the larger overcrowded families which would <i>probably</i> accommodate the smaller overcrowded families	3	1	4	6	9	3	2	6	2	8	8	5	12	5	6	4	6	2	6	1	5	98		
6. Balance remaining to be re-housed													3	5	12	5	6	4	6	2	6	49		



From the above Table it will be seen that of the 110 overcrowded families, it was deemed possible to provide accommodation for 61 by means of a reallocation of houses. This left a total of 49 families for whom accommodation would have to be provided by the erection of Council Houses.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites no houses had been erected up to the end of the year.

Clearance Areas.

The year 1936 was one of unusual activity with regard to the Housing Acts.

Sixteen Clearance Orders and five Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Ministry. An enquiry was held in each case.

These orders involved 94 houses, occupied by 316 persons. In all but two of these the official representation had been made during the previous year. In addition, a further four Clearance Orders were represented during the year, none of which had received the confirmation of the Ministry at the close of the year.

The following table is a complete record of the Housing Programme carried out since the adoption of the revised programme in Oct., 1933.

Order No.	Premises.	No. of Houses	Persons to be displaced	Date Represented	Date of Confirmation	Result
2	Greys Cottage and No. 3 Coleman Sq. 40 and 42, Whapload Road	4	4	28/5/34	30/3/35	Demolished June, 1935.
3	1 and 2, Maltser's Score	2	14	28/5/34	30/3/35	Demolished September, 1936
4	32-38, Anguish Street	5	23	3/9/34	1/4/35	Demolished May, 1936
5	51, 53 and 55 Pakfield Street	3	12	26/2/35	2/9/35	Demolished May, 1936
6	2, 4 and 6, Margarets Cottages, St. Margarets Road, Pakfield	3	13	26/2/35	30/8/35	Demolished May, 1936
7	52, 53 and 55 Pakfield Street	3	10	18/4/35		Not confirmed—Demolished September, 1935
8	1-7 Farrow's Yard and 10 and 11 Factory Street	9	33	11/7/35	12/3/36	Houses still occupied
9	1 and 2 Beaumont Cottages	2	5	11/7/35	12/3/36	Houses still occupied
10	17, 18 and 19 Rant Score East and 44-52 Anguish Street	8	22	22/10/35	8/12/36	Withdrawn as Clearance Area and included in Re-development Area as Compulsory Pur. Order No. 1
11	48-52a Whapload Road	4	20	22/10/35	8/12/36	C. Pur. O. No. 2
12	3-7 Lincoln's Buildings, 9 East St. and 30, 32 and 34 Whapload Road	9	33	22/10/35	8/12/36	do
13	19, 21 and 23 Anguish Street	3	9	22/10/35	8/12/36	C. Pur. O. No. 4
14	1 and 2, Herring Fishery Score	2	5	22/10/35	20/10/36	do
15	1-3, Bank Court and 14 St. Peter's Street	4	11	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses still occupied November, 1936, not yet demolished
16	12-16 Chapel Street	5	11	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses vacated November, 1936
17	5-19, Whitehorse Street	8	33	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses still occupied
18	1-4 Bishops' Buildings, Mariners St.	4	15	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses still occupied
19	1-4 Barrett's Buildings, Melbourne Road	4	12	25/11/35	20/10/36	Houses still occupied
20	75, 77 and 79 Crown Street	3	7	25/11/35	28/9/36	Demolished November, 1936
21	6 and 11 Nobb's Buildings, Whapload Road	2	5	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses still occupied
22	5, 7, 9, 11, Spurgeon Street	4	18	25/11/35	8/12/36	Withdrawn as Clearance Area and included in Re-development Area as Compulsory Pur. Order No. 5
23	1-7 Cook's Buildings Whapload Road	7	27	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses still occupied
24	1 and 2 Frost's Alley Score	2	4	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses still occupied
25	3 and 4 Frost's Alley Score	2	8	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses still occupied
26	1-4 Horn Hill	4	12	25/11/35	28/9/36	Houses still occupied
27	13-17 Marsh Road	5	8	17/12/35		Clearance Order held in abeyance as property has been sold and new owner proposes reconstruction.
28	1-5 Sparham's Buildings, Whapload Road	5	20	24/2/36	8/12/36	Houses still occupied
29	5-16 Lighthouse Score	12	26	24/2/36		Clearance Order not confirmed as property is owned by Council.
30	1-3 Holly Cottages, Holly Road	3	6	24/2/36	6/10/36	Houses still occupied
31	1-10 Raglan Cottages, Raglan Street	10	36	22/4/36		Not yet confirmed
32	1-4 Infirmary Court	4	8	22/4/36		Not yet confirmed
33	16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 St. Margaret's Plain	5	11	22/4/36		Not yet confirmed
34	19, 19a and 21 Dove Street	3	13	22/4/36		Not yet confirmed

Individual Unfit Houses.



Seven houses were dealt with under this heading. In four cases an undertaking was accepted by the Council that the houses would not again be used for human habitation. In the remaining 3 dwellings demolition orders were made.

Re-development Area.

During the year under report the Council decided to take the necessary steps to declare what is usually known as the " Beach " district a re-development area.

The area contained the following properties :—

Number of working class houses in the area. (This total included six combined houses and lockup shops and three public houses)	170
---	-----

Number of working class houses which are unfit for human habitation and are not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost or are so arranged as to be congested. .. .	92
--	----

Number (of the latter number 92) of unfit houses already represented and included in Clearance Orders by subsequently made the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders. ..	28
--	----

Number remaining of unfit houses not previously represented but now included within the area.	64
--	----

Details of the re-development of the area were not sufficiently advanced to enable an enquiry to be held by the Ministry of Health at the close of the year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies.

MILK.

The following is a list of dairymen, etc., on the register during 1936.

Cowkeepers producing outside Lowestoft area but retailing within area	29
Cowkeepers producing and retailing in Lowestoft area ..	15
Retailers of bottled milk only	52
Number of Dairy premises	44
	—
	140
	—

Retailers of bottled milk show a tendency to increase. The sale of milk from small general shops, even though sold in the unopened vessels in which it is received, cannot be regarded as really satisfactory, as often the means of storage is unsuitable. Considerable supervision also is necessary to see that the bottles are kept closed, as in the poorer districts of the town there is often a call for a less quantity of milk than one pint or even half-a-pint.

Proceedings were taken in one case against a person for failure to register as a milk vendor.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) ORDER, 1923-1936.

Two producer retailers are licensed to sell Grade "A" (T.T.) milk. Twenty-four samples of this milk were taken on behalf of the Ministry of Health during the year. All the samples proved to be well above the standard.

There are also two holders of supplementary licences to sell Grade "A" (T.T.) milk.

One wholesale producer and retailer and five retail dairies were licensed to sell "pasteurised" milk during the year. Twelve samples were taken during the year, all of which proved satisfactory.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1901 AND 1912.

Fifty samples of milk were examined during the year, but in no instance was any preservative detected.

MILK CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1915, AND TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Twenty samples of milk were examined by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli, all of which were from herds outside the Borough, with the exception of one. Two were reported to contain tubercle bacilli, and the circumstances reported to the County Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

No action taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

No action taken.

MEAT.

Slaughterhouses. There are 16 private slaughterhouses in the Borough, two of which are registered and 14 licensed. 2,188 visits were paid to these premises by the Inspectors during the year.

There is no public abattoir in the Borough; at the same time the butchers do everything in their power to co-operate with the Public Health Department so that this work is carried out satisfactorily.

During the year 2,496 carcases were inspected. The total amount of meat condemned as unsound and unfit for food amounted to 15,132 lbs., of which 13,719 lbs., or 90.66%, was tubercular. Details are given overleaf.

The following table shows the post-mortem inspection of individual carcases.

Ox	Cow	Heifer	Bull	Calf	Sheep	Pig
1126	7	88	1	34	594	646

It is estimated that approximately 80% of pork is slaughtered outside the Borough.

196 visits were paid in respect of the retail sale of meat.

OTHER FOODS.

Other articles found unfit for consumption and accordingly condemned, were as follows :—

Gammons	2,250 lbs.
Smoked Shoulders of Pork (Foreign)	162 lbs.
Cooked Ham (Tinned)	48 lbs.
Pork Trimmings (English)	18 lbs.
Dressed Fowl	3 lbs.
Frozen Eggs (Tinned)	11 lbs.
Fruit	27 lbs.
Fish	2,170 lbs.
	4,689 lbs.

Shell Fish (Molluscan). There are no shell fish beds or layings in the district.

Ice Cream. The Lowestoft Corporation Act of 1934 provides among other things, for the registration of manufacturers, vendors, merchants and dealers in ice cream and similar commodities within the Borough.

These additional powers have proved very helpful in controlling the manufacture and sale of this article and also in obtaining accurate information as to the number of people dealing in it.

104 persons are registered to deal in this commodity.

Two hundred and forty-seven inspections were made of premises and barrows.

No action was found to be necessary.

Bakehouses. There are 42 Bakehouses in the Borough, of which one is underground. Very few are modern in type, but they are all clean and without gross errors. Forty-five inspections were made of these premises.

Three notices were served with respect to various defects during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The Authority is the County Council, but by agreement the Act is administered by the Local Authority, and samples are taken by the Sanitary Inspectors.

During the year, 155 formal and 50 informal samples were taken under the Acts. Of the formal samples, 5.8% were non-genuine, particulars of which are given in the following table.

The non-genuine samples were all of milk and in every instance were from farms outside the Borough.

Repeat samples taken in course of delivery were obtained in three cases: these also proved to be below the standard.

Information was forwarded to the County Medical Officer, who caused further investigation to be made at the farms concerned.

FORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample	No. taken	Genuine	Containing Presvt.	No. adultd.	Percentage Non- genuine
Milk	50	41	—	9	18%
Pork Sausage	7	7	—	—	—
Butter	6	6	—	—	—
Tea	6	6	—	—	—
Lard	6	6	—	—	—
Margarine	4	4	—	—	—
Dates	4	4	—	—	—
Table Jelly	4	4	—	—	—
Pure Kenya Coffee	3	3	—	—	—
Soluble Cocoa	3	3	—	—	—
Potted Meat	3	3	—	—	—
Pork Cheese	2	2	—	—	—
Prunes	2	2	—	—	—
Hazlett	2	2	—	—	—
" Cookeen "	2	2	—	—	—
Beef Suet	2	2	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	2	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder	2	2	—	—	—
Machine Skimmed Milk	2	2	—	—	—
Fish Paste	2	2	—	—	—
Brawn	2	2	—	—	—
Dripping	2	2	—	—	—
Tinned Cream	2	2	—	—	—
Mincemeat	2	2	—	—	—
Saveloys	1	1	—	—	—
Parsley, Thyme and Lemon Forcemeat	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Cake Mixture	1	1	—	—	—
Flaked Tapioca	1	1	—	—	—
Bun Flour (ginger)	1	1	—	—	—
Tinned Apricots	1	1	—	—	—
Savoury Duck	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Sage	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Substitute Powder	2	2	—	—	—
Dried Mint	1	1	—	—	—
Cut Peel	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken and Ham Roll	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Sausage	1	1	—	—	—
Egg and Thyme Stuffing	1	1	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Junket	1	1	—	—	—
White Pepper	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard Mixture	1	1	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	1	—	—	—
Cooked Macaroni and Cream Sauce	1	1	—	—	—

FORMAL SAMPLES—continued.

Nature of Sample	No. taken	Genuine	Containing Presvt.	No. adultd.	Percentage Non-genuine
Coffee and Chicory					
Mixture	1	1	—	—
Bottled Cream	1	1	—	—
Betox	1	1	—	—
Sausage Meat	1	1	—	—
Pure Honey	1	1	—	—
Cafe au lait	1	1	—	—
Plum pudding	1	1	—	—
Acelet	1	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—	—
Bisto	1	1	—	—
Ribbon Jelly	1	1	—	—
Cheese	1	1	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		155	146	—	9
					5.8

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Nature of Sample	No. Examined	Genuine	Containing Presvt.	No. adultd.	Percentage Non-Genuine
Ginger	2	2	—	—
Flaked Rice	2	2	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	2	1	—	1
Kipper Dip	2	2	—	—
Bloater Paste	2	2	—	—
Self Raising Flour	1	1	—	—
Pepper	1	1	—	—
Tomato Soup	1	1	—	—
Lemon Flavour	1	1	—	—
Dwarf Peas	1	1	—	—
Castor Oil	1	1	—	—
Tea	1	1	—	—
Semolina	1	1	—	—
Real Egg Self Raising Flour	1	1	—	—
Flaked Tapioca	1	1	—	—
“Betty” Bun Flour	1	1	—	—
“Betty” Suet Pudding	1	1	—	—
Raspberry Vinegar and Olive Oil	1	1	—	—
Yeast Tablets	1	1	—	—
Home-made Potted Meat	1	1	—	—
Saveloy	1	1	—	—
Pork Sausage	1	1	—	—

INFORMAL SAMPLES—*continued.*

Nature of Sample	No. Examined	Genuine	Containing Presvt.	No. adultd.	Percentage
					Non-Genuine
Tinned Machine Skimmed					
Milk	1	1	—
Vinegar	1	1	—
Sardines	1	1	—
Sausage Roll	1	1	—
Mince Pie	1	1	—
Nelson	1	1	—
Cough Sweets	1	1	—
Pork Pie	1	1	—
Cream Cheese	1	1	—
Potted Meat	1	1	—
Pork Brawn	1	1	—
Savoury Duck	1	1	—
Mince Meat	1	1	—
Mixed spices	1	1	—
Cochineal	1	1	—
Corn flour	1	1	—
Pearl Drops	1	1	—
Coronation Balls	1	1	—
Chocolate flake	1	1	—
Blancmange	1	1	—
Ginger wine essence	1	..	—
Gravy thick	1	1	—
Cream Toffee	1	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—
	50	49	—	1	2%

A further formal sample of Aspirin Tablets proved to be satisfactory.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

Smallpox
 Diphtheria
 Scarlet Fever
 Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentry, etc.
 Relapsing and Continued Fever
 Enteric Fever
 Typhus Fever
 Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia
 Erysipelas
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum
 Encephalitis Lethargica
 Acute Poliomyelitis
 Cerebro-spinal Fever
 Tuberculosis (All Forms)
 *Measles and German Measles
 *Whooping Cough
 †Food Poisoning

*The first case only in each household notifiable in children under 5 years of age.

†Under the provisions of the Lowestoft Corporation Act, 1934.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table XI shows the notifications received during 1936 and compares them with those of the five previous years.

TABLE XI.

Disease Notified	Years					
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	39	6	16	65	100	21
Scarlet Fever	37	20	82	337	60	43
Pneumonia	31	30	25	17	32	43
Erysipelas	9	7	9	22	19	15
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	16	12	11	10	6	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	8	6	2	9	4
The Enteric Fevers ..	—	5	6	1	98	8
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Measles	52	—	—	64	—	37
*Whooping Cough	—	28	1	7	53	18
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..	46	51	48	67	40	37
Do. (Other) ..	20	21	19	19	25	37

*Only notifiable (in children under 5 years of age) since July, 1926.

Table XII shows the number of cases of infectious disease occurring during the year 1936 in the various Wards.

TABLE XII.

Disease		North	South	East	West	Oulton Broad	Total	
Enteric Fevers	..	..	—	7	—	1	8
Diphtheria	8	3	1	6	3	21
Scarlet Fever	11	11	4	12	5	43
Pneumonia	8	12	3	8	12	43
Erysipelas	3	5	—	3	4	15
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia		2	3	—	—	2	7	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	—	1	2	—	1	4	
Whooping Cough (under 5)		6	5	—	6	1	18	
Measles (under 5)	..	19	7	6	2	3	37	
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	..	11	13	5	3	5	37	
Do. (Non-Pul.)	..	14	7	2	6	8	37	

Table XIII shows the total number of cases notified, admissions to hospital, and deaths during 1936.

TABLE XIII.

Disease		Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	..	..	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	21	21
Scarlet Fever	..	..	43	35
Enteric Fevers	..	..	8	8
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	..	..	7	5
Pneumonia	..	..	43	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	4	—
Erysipelas	..	..	15	6
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	..	..	37	—
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	..	..	37	7
Whooping Cough (under 5 years)	..	18	—	—
Measles (under 5 years)	..	37	—	1

Table XIV gives an analysis of the total number of cases notified according to age groups.

TABLE XIV.
NOTIFICATIONS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
DURING 1936 IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Age Groups							65 over	& Totals
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15		
Diphtheria	—	—	—	3	1	10	4	1	21
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	4	3	13	6	4	43
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8
Puerperal Fever and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough (under five)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (under five)	2	7	2	6	1	—	—	—	18
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	3	6	6	10	12	—	—	—	37
Tuberculosis (Other)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
	1	—	—	5	—	4	9	6	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37

TABLE XV.
Acceptance of Vaccination in Borough.

Year.	Total Births Registered	Successfully Vaccinated		Insusceptible of Vaccination		Number of Declarations from Conscientious Objectors	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to other districts the Vaccinating Officer of which has been apprised	Removed address unknown	Percentage successfully vaccinated	Excluding those who died unvaccinated. Percentage.
		Had	Smallpox									
1926	792	158	—	—	—	572	25	1	8	20	20	17
1927	717	166	—	—	—	564	29	1	1	20	21	17
1928	667	131	—	—	—	539	29	3	4	15	19	15
1929	658	94	—	—	—	512	29	—	4	28	14	14
1930	768	130	1	—	—	588	24	—	7	17	16.9	13.8
1931	698	101	2	—	—	559	32	—	4	10	14.2	14.9
1932	585	94	—	—	—	545	21	—	13	24	13.48	13.90
1933	605	71	1	—	—	482	21	1	10	3	11.73	12.15
1934	636	78	—	—	—	499	15	6	9	—	12.26	12.56
1935	642	70	—	—	—	520	15	2	5	4	10.9	11.2

From the above table it is obvious that the percentage of vaccinated children continues low in the area, falling well below the average for England and Wales. A warning can only be repeated that the possible introduction of smallpox into such an unprotected community would lead to an alarming situation involving extensive sanitary measures and much expense. The situation in Lowestoft does not differ essentially from that in most areas of England and Wales.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations 1917, during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

		1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Notified	20	82	337	60	43	
Attack Rate	0.4	1.9	7.6	1.33	0.95	
Admitted to Hospital	19	77	288	35	35	
Nursed at Home	1	5	49	11	8	
Number of Deaths	—	1	2	1	—	
Death Rate	—	0.02	0.04	0.01	—	
Death Rate (England and Wales)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	

During 1936 it remained the custom to administer anti-scarlatinal serum in all cases where it was considered necessary.

It will be observed that the number for the year is well below the average and that there has been no real epidemic prevalence of this disease since 1934. The greatly increased knowledge within recent years of the epidemiology of this disease assures a community that a small yearly number of cases of a mild type is possibly even advantageous in decreasing the susceptibility of the population as a whole and thus acting as an insurance against a future widespread epidemic prevalence.

DIPHTHERIA.

			1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Notified .. ..	..	..	6	16	65	100	21
Attack Rate .. ..	..	..	0.1	0.3	1.4	2.23	0.46
Admitted to Hospital .. ..	..	..	7	16	64	97	21
Nursed at Home .. ..	..	..	—	—	1	Nil	—
Number of Deaths .. ..	..	..	—	2	12	5	2
Death Rate .. ..	..	..	—	0.04	0.2	0.11	0.04
Death Rate (England and Wales) .. ..	..	..	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07

Twenty-one cases were notified of which two proved fatal ; the majority of the cases were of a moderate or mild degree of virulence. My policy is to recommend the admission of all cases of diphtheria to the Isolation Hospital and it is to be observed that all the cases notified were admitted.

The low incidence of this disease in the area over the last few years would appear the important factor in the continued reluctance of parents to take advantage of the offer of artificial immunisation by the Health Department. It seems probable that only an epidemic will popularise the measure and make the community realise that such is the only measure at present available assuring a practically complete protection for the individual against this dangerous disease at a minimum expense and inconvenience.

THE ENTERIC FEVERS.

			1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Notified .. ..	..	..	5	6	1	98	8
Attack Rate .. ..	..	..	0.11	0.14	0.02	2.18	0.17
Admission to Isolation Hospital .. ..	..	..	2	4	1	93	8
Number of Deaths .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	2	—
Death Rate .. ..	..	..	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04	—
Death Rate (England and Wales) .. ..	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were eight cases of Paratyphoid " B " Fever notified during the year, five of which occurred during the month of July, and were all from the same family, one in October, one in November, and one in December. While seven of the cases occurred in the south side of the Borough, which is a widely scattered area, and while it was clear that the family of five had been infected initially by one of their own number, investigation revealed no other association among the cases.

They were all admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and in seven cases, made a rapid recovery and were discharged. The remaining case, though progressing favourably, is still in hospital, his treatment having been prolonged by reason of complications.

Measles and Whooping Cough occurring in children under the age of five have been notifiable since the middle of 1926. The following statement shows the number of notifications and the deaths due to these diseases during the past five years in children under the age of five.

Measles.	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Cases ..	—	—	64	—	37
Number of Deaths ..	—	—	6	—	1

Whooping Cough.	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Cases ..	28	1	7	53	18
Number of Deaths ..	4	2	1	3	—

Complicated cases of these diseases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital on request. The General Practitioners are urged to avail themselves of this facility for skilled nursing where the home conditions are unsatisfactory.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. The notifications of these diseases received during the past five years were as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Cases ..	12	11	10	6	7
Number of Deaths ..	2	—	1	—	2

Since 1927 enquiries into maternal deaths are made by the Medical Officer of Health. Further reference to this subject will be found in that section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The following table shows the number of notifications received during the past five years:—

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
8	6	2	9	4

All cases recovered without impairment of vision. Further reference is made to these cases in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

Encephthalitis Lethargica. No cases were notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. No cases were notified.

Acute Poliomyelitis. No cases were notified.

Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations, 1919.

No notifications were received in respect of cases of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever. The notifications of Pneumonia were as follows :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Cases ..	30	25	17	32	43
Number of Deaths ..	21	22	18	22	24

Influenza. The number of deaths attributed to this disease during the last five years is as follows :—

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
9	15	—	2	5

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated in Crown Street, and is under the auspices of the East Suffolk County Council. Attendances are made by arrangement with the County Tuberculosis Officer.

Table XVI shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, together with the deaths occurring from Tuberculosis during 1936.

TABLE XVI.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pul.		Pulmonary		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1-5	—	—	6	3	—	—	2	—
5-15	1	—	12	3	—	—	—	1
15-25	6	4	1	2	6	2	—	1
25-35	5	4	1	1	5	3	—	1
35-45	4	3	2	2	3	2	—	1
45-55	5	1	—	3	3	3	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and up	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	24	13	22	15	20	10	2	5

The ward distribution of the cases notified during the year was as follows :—

	North	South	East	West	Oulton Broad	Total
Pulmonary	11	13	5	3	5	37
Non-Pulmonary	14	7	2	6	8	37
						74

The above tables comprise all primary cases notified during the year, as well as other cases coming to the knowledge of this department otherwise than by notification.

The following table indicates the number of notified cases of tuberculosis in the Borough at the beginning of 1936, and those remaining on the Register at the end of the year:—

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
(1) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of 1936	57	43	67	25
(2) Number of cases notified under Regs. of 1930 for first time	21	20	9	12
(3) Number of cases removed from the Register in a preceding Quarter which have been restored to the Register	—	—	—	—
(4) Number of cases added to the Register OTHERWISE THAN BY NOTIFICATION	3	2	4	3
(5) Number of cases removed from the Register during 1936 ..	22	13	19	12
(6) Number of cases remaining on the Register at end of 1936	59	52	61	28

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925—No action found necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 62—No action taken.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Table XVII gives a record of the cases treated in the Isolation Hospital during 1936:—

TABLE XVII.

Disease	In Hospital Jan. 1st, 1936	Admitted	Discharged	Died in Hospital	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1936
Scarlet Fever ..	2	38 (a)	36	—	4
Diphtheria ..	2	21	19	2	2
Tonsillitis ..	—	11	11	—	—
Paratyphoid B. ..	4	7	10	—	1
Erysipelas ..	—	5	4	—	1
Puerperal Sepsis ..	—	6 (b)	3	3	—
Cellulitis ..	—	1	1	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	1	—	1	—
Measles ..	—	2 (c)	2	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	2	3	—	—
Jaundice ..	—	1	1	—	—
Bacillus Coli Cystitis	—	1	1	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	2 (d)	2	—	—
Influenza ..	—	2	2	—	—
Chickenpox ..	—	1	1	—	—
Other Cases ..	—	2	2	—	—
	9	103	98	6	8

(a) includes 2 cases from the Rural District of Kessingland, and 1 case " " " " " Reydon

(b) includes 1 case " " " " " North Cove

(c) includes 1 case " " " " " Brandon

(d) includes 1 case " " " Port Sanitary District.

The following figures on the cost of maintenance in the Isolation Hospital during the ten years ended 31st March, 1936, are supplied by the Borough Treasurer:—

From this it will be seen that Column 5 gives the gross cost per patient day for each year, and Column 6 the same figure but excluding loan charges and capital expenditure charges to revenue.

Year ended 31st March.				Number of Patient Days. Col. 2	Cost per Patient Day. Col. 3.			
	Expenditure.		Patient Days. Excluding Loan Charges					
	Total.	and Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue.			(5)	(6)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
1927	£3,515	£3,003	7,601	£9 s. 3 d.	£7 s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
1928	3,119	2,769	9,100	6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1			
1929	4,165	3,074	12,498	6 8	4 11			
1930	3,057	2,806	4,057	15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 10			
1931	2,656	2,410	5,796	9 2	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$			
1932	2,513	2,270	3,865	13 0	11 9			
1933	2,352	2,127	1,251	1 17 7	1 14 0			
1934	2,213	2,140	7,313	6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 10 $\frac{1}{4}$			
1935	3,164	*3,164	11,568	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	*5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$			
1936	5,119	4,042	8,893	11 6	9 1			
For whole period	31,973	27,805	71,942	8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 6			

It is, of course, inevitable that the fewer the number of patient days, the higher the cost per patient.

*It will be noted that Columns 2 and 3 and Columns 5 and 6 are the same; this is explained by the fact that for the year ended 31st March, 1935, there were no loan charges or capital expenditure in connection with the Isolation Hospital.

Bacteriology. Bacteriological examinations were carried out during the year at the Borough Laboratory, which is situate at the Isolation Hospital. The specimens examined were as follows:—

	Positive	No growth	Negative	Total
Swabs for Diphtheria	6	1	101	108

In those cases designated "suspicious," the Medical Attendant is recommended, where there is any clinical doubt, either to notify the case or to repeat the swab without delay.

The following specimens were examined at the Laboratory of the East Suffolk County Council :—

Faeces and Urine for Enteric, etc., organisms ..	117
Swabs for Diphtheria	326
Blood for Widal Test	12
Hairs for Ringworm	4
Smear (Gonorrhoea)	1
Food Specimens for suspected food poisoning ..	11
Rectal Swab	1
Sample of Milk	1
Swab from Eyes	1
Vaginal Swabs	5
Swabs for Puerperal Fever	5
Pus from Cyst of Neck	1

The following specimens were examined at the Clinical Research Association :—

Nasal Swabbing	1
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	1

Issue of Anti-toxins, etc. A supply of anti-toxins, anti-sera, etc., is available at the Health Department and also the Isolation Hospital for the use of general practitioners, either for preventive measures or for the initial treatment of cases.

In this way the prompt administration of anti-toxin in, for example, cases of diphtheria, is facilitated.

During the year the following sera were so issued :—

- 48,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin.
- 6 phials of Polyclonal antistreptococcus serum.
- 1 phial Tetanus Antitoxin.
- 1 phial 30 c.c. Meningococcus Anti-toxin.

General Practitioners are urged to give adequate doses of anti-toxin in all doubtful diphtheria cases without waiting for the result of a throat swab. An undoubted clinical diphtheria sometimes gives a negative swab result.

Disinfection. Home disinfection is carried out by means of fumigation and spraying with formalin. Bedding and articles of clothing, etc., are disinfected by steam at the Borough Isolation Hospital, where a modern high pressure steam disinfector is installed. During the year, 212 houses were disinfected after infectious disease.

The number of articles dealt with at the Isolation Hospital was as follows :—

Number of articles fumigated	2,134
Number of articles destroyed at the request of owners ..	68
Number of books from infectious houses detained from Lending Libraries	27

Cleansing of Verminous Persons. A cleansing station is situated at the Borough Isolation Hospital. It was not found necessary to make use of this during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The various activities under the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes of the Lowestoft Borough Council comprise the following :—

1. Health Visiting (five Health Visitors whose duties are equally divided between Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Work).
2. Provision of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Three in number, in positions easily accessible to the various parts of the town, i.e., Connaught House, Oulton Broad and Kirkley.
3. Notification of Births under the Acts.
4. Antenatal Clinic.
5. Dental Treatment. This is available for antenatal mothers as well as pre-school children.
6. Lying-in Accommodation at the Lowestoft and North Suffolk Hospital for maternity cases.
7. Provision of Home Helps for maternity cases.
8. Hospital Accommodation (Special Ward) for cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. Consultant for such cases provided at Hospital and at home.
9. Home Nursing for cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, Measles, Whooping Cough and Ophthalmia Neonatorum. (Hospital accommodation available where necessary).
10. Supply of Milk in necessitous cases to infants and to expectant and nursing mothers.
11. Supervision of Midwives.
12. Insurance Scheme for Medical Assistance to Midwives in the case of Antenatal Mothers.
13. Infant Life Protection visits, inspections, records, etc.
14. Prevention of Deafness Clinic.
15. Ophthalmic Clinic.
16. Minor Ailments Clinic.

Extension of Services during the year. The only actual alterations or extensions in these services during 1936 were that (1) the antenatal clinic sessions were increased from once fortnightly to once per week, and that (2) dental treatment was made fully available to the pre-school child.

A scheme was also completed and passed by the Committee to institute in January, 1937 a consultative antenatal clinic of one session per month by the consultant obstetrician to the authority. At this session, Mr. Bulman, who is also a gynaecologist, will be available for consultation in post-natal conditions.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1936, 631 live births were registered and 28 infants under one year of age died, giving an infant mortality of 44.3 per 1,000 live births. There was one death among the illegitimate births.

Table XVIII shows the births, infant deaths and infant mortality rates for the past ten years, and compares the latter with those of the country as a whole.

TABLE XVIII.

Year	Total Live Births.	Deaths of Infants under 1	Infant Mortality Rate for the Borough.	Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales.
1927	777	39	50	69
1928	717	45	62	65
1929	658	30	45	74
1930	765	34	44	60
1931	698	35	50	66
1932	674	39	57	65
1933	585	27	46	64
1934	649	23	35	59
1935	645	22	34	57
1936	631	28	44	59

Table XIX shows the principal causes of infant deaths during 1936 and the ages at which these occurred.

TABLE XIX.
INFANT DEATHS.

	Under 1-2 1 wk.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total wks.	1-3 under 4 wks.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total 1 Year.
Post Operative pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Prematurity	4	2	—	1	7	—	—	—	7
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Inanition at birth	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haemorrhage Disease of the New-born	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Accidental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malformation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	14	2	2	1	19	2	4	—	3 28

It is thus seen that 67.8% of the infant deaths occurred within the first four weeks of life.

A study of the above table shows that the increase in infant deaths for the year 1936 (28 against 22 in 1935) falls completely into the section of neo-natal deaths, i.e., deaths under 4 weeks. The deaths from one to 12 months, which are reducible to the greatest extent by infant welfare measures, have actually fallen from 12 to 9 and continue to bear a satisfactory ratio to the neo-natal infant deaths. The latter are known to be almost completely unpreventable by infant welfare alone, since, though certified as due to various causes, the main factor is a defective vitality at birth leading to failure to continue an independent existence on separation from the mother. The combined certified causes of prematurity and inanition have risen though the small numbers allowing chance to operate cannot be taken as strongly significant statistically. This increase in neo-natal deaths may, however, be due to deterioration in the health of the mother in pregnancy. Any factors deleteriously affecting maternal well-being would be expected to affect the stillbirth rate, to the investigation of which we now pass.

TABLE XX.

		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Stillbirths.												
Total Live Births		781	777	717	658	765	698	674	585	649	645	631
Still Births												
Notified ..		30	18	24	33	26	28	31	21	27	25	29
Still Births per 1,000 total live births ..		38.4	23.1	33.4	50.1	32.8	38.5	43.9	34.6	39.9	37.3	43.9

It will thus be seen that these two closely related losses from stillbirths and neo-natal deaths have both actually risen during 1936, though not to the extent to cause alarm. However, such increases may cause some disquiet and uneasiness in the minds of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee with regard to the health of the pregnant woman in the Borough, particularly in view of the fact that the unemployment figures (*vide* page 11) show that considerable industrial depression still exists. Ministry of Health surveys over the whole country suggest that long continued unemployment through straightened financial circumstances may become an important factor affecting the nutrition of the mother of a family. In future a close survey of maternal nutrition, a matter notoriously difficult to assess, will be attempted to elucidate causes of any such rise in the proportion of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths, particularly where prematurity is given as a factor.

A stillbirths enquiry to the attendant doctor or midwife for information obtained the following probable causes :—

Albuminuria	2
Prolonged labour	4
Foetal malformation	2
Accident of mother	3
Toxaemia	5
Prematurity	2
Contracted pelvis	1
Malpresentation..	3
Causes unknown	2
No information obtainable	5

Such reasons for the accident of stillbirth suggest these losses are still to a considerable extent preventable, and indicate the continuation of efforts to investigate and, where necessary, improve by all means within our power the state of health of the pregnant mother.

Maternal Mortality. The maternal mortality rate for the country for 1936 was 3.81 per 1,000 live births, while in Lowestoft where 631 live births were recorded during the year, four mothers succumbed, this represents a rate of 6.3 per 1,000 live births.

After a full investigation of each case as heretofore the tragic loss of four mothers during the year cannot be ascribed to any increase in factors adversely affecting the safety of childbirth, and must, therefore, be regarded as fortuitous. Two cases were due to puerperal sepsis, one of which followed toxæmia and post partum haemorrhage. There was one death due to toxæmia and one to pulmonary embolism. In none of the four were poor social circumstances a possible factor.

Over a period of years the rate for Lowestoft has averaged well below that for the country as a whole. From the figures below it will be seen that the average has been 2.0 maternal deaths for the previous ten years. There is no reason to suspect any real increase in the risks of childbirth, though, of course, there can be no relaxation of all efforts by the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority to decrease its dangers.

Maternal Deaths in the Borough for the previous ten years :—

1926	2
1927	7
1928	1
1929	1
1930	nil
1931	2
1932	3
1933	1
1934	2
1935	1

Institutional Treatment of Midwifery. Cases where complications requiring in-patient treatment, medical or surgical, are likely to arise, and cases where unsuitable home conditions exist, continue to be admitted to the Lowestoft and North Suffolk Hospital under arrangement with the Borough Council. Under this scheme twenty-one mothers were admitted during 1936.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. During the year five cases of puerperal fever were notified. Two cases were notified as puerperal pyrexia. There were two deaths. Nineteen visits were paid to three of the cases by the staff of the District Nursing Association.

The services of Mr. M. W. Bulman, M.D., F.R.C.S., of Norwich, consultant under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, were utilized in three cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Three of the four cases shown in the table below were attended and treated at home by the staff of the District Nursing Association. Eighty-one visits were paid. The remaining one was attended by a private practitioner.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
Notified	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital				
4	4	—	4	—	—	—

Measles and Whooping Cough. Eighteen cases of whooping cough were notified in children under five years of age. There were no deaths. Thirty-seven notifications of measles were received, from which one death resulted.

For the first time for five years it is gratifying to note that no infant under one year died from either whooping cough or measles.

As already stated, an arrangement exists for the home nursing of suitable cases of this disease by the District Nursing Association. It is to be pointed out to the Medical Attendant that he can avail himself of this nursing service by making application to this department.

Epidemic Diarrhoea. Among the deaths recorded of all children under two years of age, one was attributed to diarrhoea.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

		Hours of Clinics.
Connaught House	.. .. .. ..	Fridays, 2.15—4
Antenatal Clinic—Connaught House	.. .. .. ..	Tuesdays, 2—4
St. Peter's Parish Room, Kirkley	.. .. .. ..	Fridays, 2.15—4
Council Office, Oulton Broad	.. .. .. ..	Mondays, 2.15—4

The Infant Welfare Centres continue to concentrate on prevention and education. Few medicaments are dispensed other than those which may properly come under the heading of foods. Occasionally simple therapeutic remedies are suggested, but in all cases of definite illness, the mother is referred to take the child to her own medical attendant. The commonest disorders in infancy are derangements of the alimentary system and usually can readily be corrected by exercising a little intelligence in carrying out the advice given.

A considerable falling off in regularity of attendance when the child has reached the age of 12 or 18 months is still noticeable. One cannot avoid the comment that this is also the time when the child no longer requires patent foods purchasable at the Clinics.

Voluntary helpers assist at all the Centres. Their help is valuable and greatly appreciated.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The Borough Council has been responsible for this duty since the 1st April, 1930. There are twelve independent midwives on the register who practised in the Borough during the year. These all hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Inspections of midwives were carried out on 45 occasions by the Medical Inspector of Midwives. In three instances it was found necessary to suspend temporarily the midwives after contact with infectious disease, to allow of the disinfection of herself and appliances.

The number of cases attended by midwives were as follows:—

As Midwife	400
As Maternity Nurse	152
	552

Under the arrangements of an Insurance Scheme which was instituted in 1932, expectant mothers pay to this Authority the sum of 5/-, and in return are absolved from any liability for the recovery of fees claimed from the Authority by Medical Practitioners, who are called in by the midwives under section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918.

Under the Midwives Act, 1918, the Local Supervising Authority is responsible for the payment of the fees to the doctors called in by the midwives, but has power to recover from the patient the whole or part of the fees so paid.

During the year ended 31st March, 1937, £238 8s. 6d. was paid to Medical Practitioners for these services, £32 1s. 6d. was received by means of the Authority's Insurance Scheme, and a proportion of the remainder was recovered from the patients.

(These figures have been kindly supplied by the Borough Treasurer).

During the year medical aid was sought by the midwives on 179 occasions, 143 for the mother and 36 for the child

The reasons for sending for medical assistance were:—

Torn Perineum	39
Post-partum haemorrhage	5
Ante-partum haemorrhage..	3
Severe Haemorrhoids	1
Miscarriage	1
Delayed labour	13
Inflammation of breast	3
Pre-natal illness	20
Post-natal illness	5
Rise of Temperature	7
Difficult labour	13
Albuminuria	8
Varicose Veins	7
Retained Placenta	2
Threatened Miscarriage	1
Malpresentation	4
Uterine inertia	11
For the Child	36

Table XXI shows the number of attendances made at the three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE XXI.

Infant Welfare Centres

Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council 3

Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year:—

(1) by children under 1 year of age	2876
(2) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ..	3779

Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:—

(1) under 1 year of age 277 (2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years 235

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:—

(1) under 1 year of age 171 (2) over 1 year of age 467.

Ante-natal Services

Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council .. 1

Total number of attendances during the year 709

Total number of women who attended during the year .. 236

Total attendances during the year 1936 :

Clinic		No. of Sessions	Mothers	Infants	Children
Connaught House ..	..	50	2,767	1,526	1,772
Kirkley ..	..	46	1,479	934	1,094
Oulton Broad ..	..	44	1,128	455	958
Totals ..		140	5,374	2,915	3,824

Antenatal Clinic. Owing to the marked increase in attendances this clinic is now held each Tuesday instead of fortnightly as in former years. Expectant mothers may also receive advice, but not usually examination, at any infant welfare centre.

Two hundred and thirty-six expectant mothers made a total of 709 attendances during the course of the year.

In those cases where a doctor has been engaged for the confinement it is the practice that he himself undertakes antenatal supervision ; but it should be made known that the antenatal centre is available for any additional care which the doctor considers necessary. Such tasks as making routine tests and taking measurements can always be done at the ante-natal centre at the private doctor's wish and on his behalf, and the result communicated to him.

The following statement shows the work of the Centre since its inception in July, 1925 :—

Year	No. of Expectant Mothers attending	No. of Attendances
1925	9	20
1926	59	103
1927	38	94
1928	30	68
1929	36	80
1930	41	77
1931	53	94
1932	65	158
1933	96	202
1934	113	251
1935	182	397
1936	236	709

All abnormal findings at the Antenatal Clinic are communicated to the person who will attend at the confinement.

Home Helps are allowed in necessitous cases. An approved list of these persons is kept and their services were used in 31 cases. In 22 of these, the help was allowed free of cost, and in the remaining nine a small sum was recovered, according to the income.

Work of the Health Visitors. The following statement shows the visits paid by the five Health Visitors in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work during the year:—

1. To expectant mothers						
	Total visits					322
2. To infants under 1 year						
	Total visits					4,429
3. To children, 1-5						
	Total visits					5,884
	Total					10,635

Infant Life Protection. Each health visitor continues as authorized home visitor for her area under the Children's Acts.

Orthopaedics. The local authority has no such scheme in operation. Any infant welfare cases are referred to the outpatient department of the Lowestoft and North Suffolk Hospital, where a Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon attends twice monthly.

Provision of Milk to Necessitous Mothers and Infants. During the year 93 cases and 3,962 pints of milk were supplied free. In addition, the following foodstuffs, etc., were distributed free to necessitous cases:—

Malt and Oil	9 lbs.
Bemax	11 lbs.
Ostermilk	20 lbs.
Roboleine	4 lbs.
Vimaltol	7 lbs.
Colact	25 lbs.
Cow & Gate	35 lbs.
Virol	18 lbs.
Lactogen	29 lbs.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Children and Homeless Children. A voluntary Society, known as the Lowestoft Association for Moral Welfare, makes provision for girls in distress. A full-time Sister is employed, and Dr. Marian Walker acts as Honorary Medical Adviser.

The centre of this Association is at Park View, Yarmouth Road, Lowestoft, where is kept a room for any girl needing night shelter, and a room for "Old Girls," on holiday, also a Club Room for girls helped by the Association.

One hundred and eighteen girls were assisted by the Association during the year, and 10 were admitted to Training Homes. There is a salaried Worker in charge, who undertakes the domestic side of the work and the supervision of any girls sheltered here. The Hostel is now approved by the Home Office for the reception of girls placed on Probation.

In addition, provision is made by the Public Assistance Committee of the East Suffolk County Council for the admission of necessitous cases at Lothingland House, Oulton. Two unmarried mothers were admitted to the Maternity Ward during the year.

The Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays maintain the St. Nicholas Home for Girls, which was opened in June, 1930. This is a modern building and is situate on an open site at the north end of the town.

The Home is administered by a Local Committee, and there is accommodation for 40 girls, whose ages range from 5 to 16 years. Arrangements for the boys who were previously taken in this Home have now been made for those under 5 years to be boarded out with foster mothers, and those over 5 years to be sent to a Home for older boys.

The Public Assistance Committee of the East Suffolk County Council maintain Children's Homes at Acton Road, Lowestoft and Bridge Road, Oulton Broad. In the former, there is accommodation for 12 girls, and in the latter accommodation for 12 boys.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

Visiting Officer : THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1. Number of applications for registration during 1936 ..	—
2. Number of Homes registered	4
3. Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration..	—
4. Number of appeals against such orders	—
5. Number of cases in which orders have been	
(a) confirmed on appeal	—
(b) disallowed	—
6. Number of applications for exemption from registration	2
7. Number of cases in which exemption has been	
(a) granted	2
(b) withdrawn	—
(c) refused	—

COST OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The net cost of the various Public Health Services in Lowestoft for the year ended 31st March, 1936, was as follows :—

					Pence per £
General Expenses of Health Department .. ..	..	..	..	..	1.35
Sewers and Sewage Disposal .. ..	..	..	..	..	8.66
Refuse Removal and Disposal .. ..	..	..	..	..	11.50
Public Conveniences .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.39
Isolation Hospital .. ..	..	..	..	..	5.29
Ambulance .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.12
Mortuary .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.009
Contagious Diseases of Animals .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.003
Port Sanitary Expenses .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.25
Maternity and Child Welfare .. ..	..	..	..	..	1.25
Salaries of M.O.H. and Staff .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.90
<hr/>					<hr/>
Total Health Services .. ..	..	..	..	..	29.722
<hr/>					<hr/>
Total Rate for all purposes .. ..	..	..	14/- (168 pence)	per £	

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Lowestoft.*

Mrs. Alderman Harris and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Fourteenth Annual Report, which is a résumé of the work carried out during the year 1936.

In commencing this Report, it may be of interest to outline some of the duties as laid down by the Ministry of Health. These comprise :

General Inspections of the Borough.

Inspections under the Housing Acts.

Inspections under the Shops Acts.

Investigation of all cases of Infectious Disease, whether ashore or afloat. Carry out all disinfections after such cases on board ship, in private houses or schools. Disinfection of all bedding and clothing.

Duties under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

Inspection of Food Premises, such as those of Bakers, Grocers, Butchers, Fruiterers, Fish Frying, Hotels, Restaurants, Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, Ice-cream Premises and Barrows, Hawker's Carts and Markets.

Inspection of Slaughterhouses, Piggeries, Stables, Offensive Trades and Fish Gutting Yards.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Inspection of Common Lodging Houses.

Smoke Observations.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods, including imported meat, the taking of samples under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts and also samples of drinking water from pumps and wells.

The investigation of complaints.

Interviewing of builders and owners of property *re* Sanitary Work.

Inspection of vessels in the Port, Foreign and Coastwise, and also Canal Boats.

Other Duties are :—

The administration of the Petroleum Acts and the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

The Inspection of Hackney Carriages, Motor Omnibuses and Pleasure Boats, *re* licensing of same.

Infection and Disinfection. During the year, 80 cases of infectious disease were inquired into.

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Para Typhoid B	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

Information gained as a result of inquiry into these cases is submitted to the M.O.H. and dealt with according to his instructions.

In addition to the above cases, disinfection was carried out after the following :—

Scabies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Phthisis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Cancer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Verminous Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
The total number of houses disinfected was ..							212
Number of articles fumigated in the Steam Disinfector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,134
Number of articles destroyed at the request of owners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Number of books from infectious houses detained from Lending Libraries..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

Bakehouses. There are forty-two Bakehouses in the Borough.

Forty-five inspections have been made during the year. Cleanliness and limewashing have been usually well maintained. There is one underground bakehouse.

Ice Cream Premises. The provisions of the Lowestoft Corporation Act, 1934, provide for the registration of all manufacturers and dealers in ice-cream.

This power has enabled the department to exercise a better control of the sale of this commodity than in the past.

Two hundred and forty-seven inspections were made of the 104 registered premises.

Factories and Workshops Acts. Ten notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. 243 visits to workshops and work-places were made.

The following nuisances were discovered and dealt with:—

Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	8
Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary Accommodation			Unscreened	..	..	2
			Unsuitable or defective	..	..	1
			Not separate for sexes	..	..	3
			Insufficient	..	..	5

Slaughterhouses. There are sixteen slaughterhouses in the Borough, two of which are registered and fourteen licensed. 2,188 visits have been made to these premises. The general cleanliness of the premises is good.

During the year, 15,132 lbs. of meat was voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unfit for human food.

Inspections were carried out in accordance with the terms of Memo 62 (Foods).

In addition to the five regular slaughtering days, when notice of intention to slaughter is not required to be sent to the Corporation, 248 notices have been received of intention to slaughter outside agreed hours.

Foods Condemned. During the year the following articles of food were found unfit for consumption and accordingly condemned:—

Gammons	..	..	..	..	..	2,250 lbs.
Smoked Shoulders of Pork (Foreign)	..					162 lbs.
Cooked Ham (Tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	48 lbs.
Pork Trimmings	..	..	..	..	..	18 lbs.
Dressed Fowl	..	..	..	..	..	3 lbs.
Frozen Eggs (Tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	11 lbs.
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	27 lbs.
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	2,170 lbs.
Total						4,689 lbs.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Under this Act, 20 samples of milk were taken during the year. Two of these were reported to contain tubercle bacilli after animal inoculation. Information was forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. There are 140 persons registered for the carrying on of such businesses.

Fifty-two of these are registered for the purpose of selling milk only in the unopened bottles in which they are received.

Two hundred and twenty-one inspections have been made on the various premises, etc.

Sterilising plants are fixed in practically every dairy in the Borough.

Stables. Periodical visits have been made to these premises in order to minimise nuisances from accumulation of manure, refuse, etc., and to keep the places clean. Notice was served in one case.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. During the year, 2,197 visits have been made under the above Act in the Urban and Port Sanitary Districts. It was found necessary to serve four notices during the year to compel action under the Act, almost invariably the work had been put in hand as a result of the visit of the Rat Officer.

Water Samples. Twenty-four samples of water were submitted, twelve each for chemical and bacteriological examinations all of which were from the public supply.

All were found to be satisfactory

Four samples of bath water, two from the salt water bath and two from the fresh water bath, were submitted to bacteriological examination during the year. All proved to be satisfactory.

Housing Inspections. A total of 2,287 visits were made during the year in respect of housing defects under either the Public Health or the Housing Acts.

One hundred and eighty-five houses were rendered fit as a result of informal action, and 62 houses after the service of statutory notices.

Smoke Observations. The Council has not adopted byelaws under the Smoke (Abatement) Act, 1926, but there is a resolution to the effect that the emission of black smoke for a period of more than three consecutive minutes or a total of five minutes in a period of 30 minutes shall be considered a nuisance liable to be dealt with under the Public Health Acts. During the year 20 observations were taken.

In the event of the above times being exceeded, the Manager of the firm has invariably been interviewed and, if possible, the fireman, efforts being made to interest both persons into the question of more careful stoking. Several improvements were carried out to furnaces where this was found necessary. Considerable improvement has been effected.

Petroleum Acts. In addition to the statutory duties of the office, this work is also carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. 121 premises are licensed for the storage of petroleum and carbide of calcium. The premises are periodically inspected. 109 visits were paid to these premises.

Hackney Carriages, Pleasure Boats, etc. The Sanitary Inspector attends at the yearly inspection of such vehicles to see that the requirements of the byelaws controlling the above are carried out.

Common Lodging Houses. There are two Common Lodging Houses. Fifty-four visits were paid to them in order to see that they were being properly conducted and complying with the Council's byelaws. No further action was found to be necessary during the year.

Fried Fish Shops. Such businesses are included in the list of offensive trades which may not be established without the consent of the Corporation.

There are 49 such premises in the Borough, to which 56 visits were made during the year. The businesses are usually well conducted and kept in a cleanly state.

Port Sanitary Authority. 1,131 inspections have been made by the sanitary inspectors during the twelve months under report, of which 162 were visits paid to vessels entering the port, the remainder being inspections of the fish docks, etc.

Tabulated Record of Sanitary Work carried out during the year.

Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	290
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..			98
Total Number of Inspections and Re-Inspections					11,314
Number of Complaints dealt with ..	..	..	..		310

Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928. The Sanitary Inspectors carry out the duties of taking samples under these Acts on behalf of the East Suffolk County Council.

Details of samples taken and results will be found under the heading of "Inspection and Supervision of Food."

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. ISHERWOOD,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Port Sanitary
section extracted
for III. file.

G. 7318.

